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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

USSR Rejects First Strike Concept But Can Develop 'Antidote' [Semeyko in NOVOYE VREMYA No 43] AA 1
West Still Insists on 'Unrealistic Position' at MBFR Talks [Melnikov in PRAVDA 25 Oct] AA 2
Lack of Progress Due To Nonconstructive Stand Not Complexities [Komlev] AA 2
USSR-U.S. Consultative Commission Ends Session in Geneva AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

PRAVDA Hails Results of 97th CEMA Executive Committee Session [Averchenko, 28 Oct] BB 1
Variations to CEMA Executive Committee Communique [PRAVDA 26 Oct] BB 1
CEMA Geology Commission Meets in Berlin [IZVESTIYA 10 Oct] BB 2
CEMA Cooperation in Nuclear Power Developments Viewed BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Troyanovskiy Speaks at Security Council on Iraq-Iran Conflict CC 1
IZVESTIYA Scores Western 'Information Imperialism' [Kornilov, 22 Oct] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Despite Zigzags, U.S. Policy 'Perfectly Predictable' [NOVOYE VREMYA No 43] A 1
Kornilov Claims Anti-USSR Grain Embargo 'Nonstarter' [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 26 Oct] A 1
Further Reaction, Comment on Carter-Reagan TV Debate A 3
'Another Preelection Show' A 3
'Attacks, Accusations Typical Practice' A 3
'Repugnance to Choices' [Ptashnikov] A 4
Combine Peace Pledges, Arms Buildup [Losev] A 5

CHINA

USSR Amity Society Wishes To 'Restore' Contact With Counterpart [Sergeyev] B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage, Comment on Visit by Prime Minister Karmal D 1
PRAVDA on Radio-TV Interview [27 Oct] D 1
NOVOYE VREMYA on Talks, Relations [No 43] D 1
Kobysh: 'Unity, Unanimity' [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 22 Oct] D 3
Dupes of 'Counterrevolution' Seeing Error of Their Ways [Mironov in PRAVDA 27 Oct] D 4
Aga Shahi Criticized for Statement on Soviet-Afghan Talks [Serov] D 5
Gromyko Receives Outgoing Indian Ambassador D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Viktorov Examines Chinese Visit of Thailand's Prem Tinsulanon E 1
Laotian President Stops Over in Moscow En Route to Mongolia E 2
[PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Shchedrov Reviews Anthology of Ho Chi Minh Works E 2
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Kania, Pinkowski Arrive in Moscow for 'Working Visit' F 1
Start of Talks [Warsaw] F 1
Further Reportage on Kirilenko Visit to Czechoslovakia F 2
Address to Plzen Rally [PRAVDA 25 Oct] F 2
GDR Envoy Ott Calls on, Talks With Shevardnadze F 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 14 Oct]
GDR Protests Intensified 'Ideological Warfare' by FRG F 7
[PRAVDA 24 Oct]
CSSR Agreement on Ships Equipment Signed F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviets Purchase Grain From EEC Despite Embargo [REUTER] G 1
Europarliament Debate on Integrated Naval Force Scored G 1
[Nabatchikov in IZVESTIYA 24 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Ponomarev Views Gulf Conflict, U.S. 'Intrigues' H 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Oct]
Baghdad, Tehran Reports on Fighting Cited H 3
Official Pledges 'Brotherly Support' for Gulf Countries H 4
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet S. Yemen Prime Minister H 4
[PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Saudi Arabian-Libyan Split Serves Imperialist Interests H 5
Visit of Israeli President Highlights As-Sadat 'Isolation' H 6
[Rostarchuk in IZVESTIYA 28 Oct]
As-Sadat Betraying Arab Interests [Tysovskiy] H 6
Kuznetsov Presents Order of Friendship to Syrian Envoy H 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further on Visit by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam J 1
Further on Kiev Stopover J 1
Arrival in Moscow J 1
First Round of Talks J 1
Brezhnev Kremlin Dinner Speech [PRAVDA 28 Oct] J 2
Mengistu Kremlin Dinner Address [PRAVDA 28 Oct] J 3
'Friendship, Mutual Understanding' J 8
Ustinov Meets With Ethiopian Defense Minister J 9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Solomentsev Delivers Report at RSFSR Council of Ministers R 1
Transcaucasus Guards Apprehend Border Violators R 1
[Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Oct]
Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Holds Plenum R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorializes on State Plan for 1981 [28 Oct] S 1
Importance of Steady Work Rhythm, Sector Interdependence Stressed [Editorial in PRAVDA 10 Oct] S 3
Neporozhniy Describes Power Industry Achievements [TRUD 16 Oct] S 3
TRUD Examines Means of Effecting Fuel, Energy Savings [18 Oct] S 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 27-29 Oct T 1
27 October T 1
29 October T 1
Kunayev Addresses Meeting on Fulfillment of Grain Pledges T 2
Ukrainian Sugar Beet Harvest Nearly Completed T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Carries Obituary of Scientist M. A. Lavrentyev [18 Oct] U 1
State Commission Summarizes Work of Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin U 1
Aksenov Describes Structure of New Soyuz-T Spacecraft [PRAVDA 22 Oct] U 2

USSR REJECTS FIRST STRIKE CONCEPT BUT CAN DEVELOP 'ANTIDOTE'

LD291701 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 24 Oct 80 p 21

["Expert's Opinion" by Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace Disarmament Commission: "Neither First Nor Second..."]

[Text] The United States often claims that the development of new counterforce systems and the retargeting of American strategic weapons from cities to Soviet military targets is a retaliatory move. The USSR, the New York TIMES writes, "has already created the potential for a first, preemptive nuclear strike against American land-based missiles."

These claims are an attempt to turn everything upside down. Indeed, highly accurate MIRVed missiles may in the future create a danger of the destruction of land-based ICBM's. But this danger is reciprocal. And the endeavor to avoid it unilaterally is tantamount to an attempt to secure a military advantage. Moreover, the vulnerability of American land-based ICBM's and the significance of this factor for U.S. security are greatly exaggerated. Minuteman missiles account for fewer than 25 percent of strategic warheads. The rest are on submarines and bombers and are regarded as invulnerable. These forces are sufficient to repeatedly counter any strike with which Americans are intimidated.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the problem of the vulnerability of land-based ICBM's was not created by the Soviet Union. "Our own 'hawks,'" G. Kistiakowsky, the well-known American academic and former assistant to the president for science and technology, writes, "created this problem almost 10 years ago, when they insisted on developing and deploying multiple warheads and thereby preempted [predvoskhitili] the possibility of providing for a ban on multiple warheads within the SALT I agreement with the Soviet Union." Thus the vulnerability of the Minuteman missiles is a consequence of the nuclear spiral of the arms race initiated by Washington in the seventies. Now, in forcing acceptance of new counterforce systems, the Pentagon, as before, is justifying their necessity by citing "national security interests." Of course, nothing is said about a first-strike potential or the attempt to undermine another's security. But the Pentagon arguments do not hold water even if you approach them on the basis of American interests alone. "Since new strategic systems such as the MX mobile missile help to intensify the arms race," Senator G. McGovern believes, "they weaken national security, just as missiles with multiple warheads have already weakened it in that they prompted the Russians to construct similar systems of their own."

The Soviet Union will, of course, be able to find an antidote to the first-strike weapons now being developed in the United States. But who will gain from another nuclear spiral? No one. The arms race will climb one more step. The higher mankind clambers up the nuclear staircase, the more painful it will be to fall. The greater the quantity of weapons and the more modern they are, the more dangerous it is. That is axiomatic.

The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of the arms race and the unleashing of nuclear war. Its entire foreign policy is aimed at averting a nuclear clash and nipping in the bud any attempts to resolve international issues by force. To claim the reverse is to distort the very foundations of the Soviet foreign policy course.

Soviet military doctrine is also elaborated in accordance with this course. Having as its main task the defense of the USSR and its allies, it rejects the aggressive concept of a "first strike." Attempts to ascribe such intentions to Soviet military doctrine are a sham designed to camouflage the accusers' own efforts to create a "disarming" potential.

As L.I. Brezhnev has declared, "claims that the Soviet Union goes further than what is adequate for defense and that it is seeking superiority in armaments with the aim of delivering a 'first strike' are ridiculous and completely unjustified." The USSR is doing everything in its power to ensure that nuclear strikes and, in general, war as a means of resolving disputed problems cease to be an issue at all.

WEST STILL INSISTS ON 'UNREALISTIC POSITION' AT MBFR TALKS

LD291129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "The West Is Obstinate"]

[Text] Vienna, 24 Oct--The 250th routine plenary session of those taking part in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held yesterday in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

D. Reece, head of the Canadian delegation, spoke at the session. It was clear from his statements that the West is continuing to insist on its unrealistic position.

At a press conference, the Soviet delegation's press spokesman stressed that D. Reece's speech contains hints of a desire to overemphasize the significance of the West's proposals last year and to present them as "the only realistic basis" for concluding an agreement. This is an attempt to distract the public's attention from the socialist states' major initiative put forward on 10 July this year which has met with a broad international response. The West has also rejected the socialist countries' proposal regarding the mechanism for maintaining equal collective ceilings for the two military-political alliances after the conclusion of the two stages of reduction.

LACK OF PROGRESS DUE TO NONCONSTRUCTIVE STAND NOT COMPLEXITIES

LD291808 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Komlev writes:

Seven years have passed since the day when talks on troop and arms reductions in central Europe were started in Vienna. If we are to speak of the main tasks of the talks it should be pointed out that no tangible results have been achieved so far during them.

Meantime there existed objective prerequisites for a real advance toward the attainment of practical accords. Specifically the exchange of official figures on the numerical strength of the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, including the strength of land forces (this exchange of figures took place at the talks in 1976 and 1980) showed that there exists an approximate parity in the armed contingents of the two sides in central Europe.

The withdrawal by the Soviet Union of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and considerable amounts of other military equipment from the GDR, completed this year, was an important step by the Warsaw Treaty countries, a step meant for promoting progress at the Vienna talks.

And if despite all this no progress has been made at the Vienna talks during the seven years, the reason for this is to be sought not so much in the complexity of the problems discussed as in the non-constructive stand adopted by the West which continues its attempts to use the talks for changing in its favour the approximate parity of the forces in central Europe to the detriment of the legitimate interests of security of the socialist countries.

Baldly asserting that the Warsaw Treaty countries have allegedly a considerable superiority in land forces over the NATO countries, the Western side started a discussion over figures which has been going on for almost four years and which is being used by the West for masking its reluctance to look for mutually-acceptable agreements. Not only does the Western side back down, in a number of cases, on its own proposals made earlier but is also trying to revise the decisions taken in 1973 during preparatory consultations.

Such a position is undoubtedly due to the general policy of the North Atlantic bloc to step up its military preparations. Especially dangerous is the NATO decision on the manufacture and deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is clear that the opinion of the Western delegations in Vienna increasingly adapts itself to the long-term military planning of this bloc which sets before itself an unfeasible aim--to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty states in a vitally important region of the European Continent.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries believe that if the Western participants of the Vienna talks abandon their attempts to achieve unilateral military advantages and display readiness to achieve accord on the basis of equality, mutually acceptable decisions can be found. There exists an objective basis for this. It was created by the comprehensive proposals of the socialist countries represented in Vienna in 1978-1980.

The latest proposals of the socialist countries of July 10 this year offer a realistic possibility for concluding the first agreement--one on the reduction of Soviet and American troops. These proposals take into account a number of important elements in the position of the West and are permeated with concern about the effectiveness of future practical steps to cut the armed forces and armaments. Now everything depends on the West which should give, at last, a businesslike constructive reply to the entire package of proposals of the socialist countries.

USSR-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN GENEVA

LD241906 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 24 Oct (TASS)--The Soviet-American permanent consultative commission, set up in 1972 to assist in the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the treaty on limiting the ABM systems and a provisional agreement on some measures in the field of limiting the strategic offensive weapons concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, as well as to contribute to implementation of the aims and provisions of the agreement on measures to reduce the threat of the breakout of a nuclear war concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971, ended its session here today.

PRAVDA HAILS RESULTS OF 97TH CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD301113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 5

[Boris Averchenko "Commentator's Column": "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 97th CEMA Executive Committee session, which lasted 3 days, ended last Saturday. Representatives of the fraternal socialist states examined a number of topical issues connected with the development and deepening of international production sharing and specialization in accordance with the decisions of the 34th CEMA session held in Prague this June.

The countries of socialism are approaching the important milestone of a new 5-year period. As they summarize the results of work in the 5-year plan which is drawing to a close, they are outlining national economic plans for 1981-1985. For the socialist community countries, the main guideline consists of the all-round intensification of production, the raising of the qualitative indicators of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the raising of the standard of management. The successful solution of these tasks requires a further deepening of the fraternal states' cooperation and a constant improvement of work on international production sharing and specialization on a long-term basis.

In the community states' machine building complex alone, specialization covers at present over 10,000 types of products. And the volume of CEMA countries' reciprocal exports of machine building products manufactured on the basis of specialization is increasing approximately twice as rapidly as the overall export of machinery and equipment. At the same time the potential existing in this sector is still being utilized inadequately.

The council's Executive Committee session laid down additional measures by which the countries concerned can implement the multilateral coordination of technical and economic policy for the development of the main interconnected sectors of the national economies. These measures are to promote further work on broadening and deepening production sharing and specialization in priority spheres for the purpose of efficiently pooling the CEMA countries' efforts so as to resolve the tasks defined by the long-term targeted cooperation programs.

Paramount attention was paid to the need for drawing up proposals on the joint development and organization of production sharing and specialization in the sphere of promising new facilities for the control of production processes and in the sphere of systems of machinery and mechanisms and for reducing the use of manual labor. Main directions were outlined for joint activity in enhancing efficiency in the use of fuel and of raw and semi-finished materials. Some other questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation were also discussed and there was an examination of information on the sessions between the drafting group of experts of the council Secretariat and of the CEMA member countries with EEC experts on the preparation of a draft joint agreement.

The CEMA Executive Committee session which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual undestanding showed graphically once again that the fraternal countries consider the broadening and deepening of cooperation to be an important factor for further strengthening the socialist community's cohesion and for the consistent implementation of a policy of peace and international detente.

VARIATIONS TO CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

A comparison of the item entitled "CEMA Executive Committee Meets in Moscow" and subtitled "Communique Released" published on page BB 1 of the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the text of the communique published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 October reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits quotemarks throughout the item and omits the dateline in the first paragraph: Moscow, 26 Oct, (TASS).

PRAVDA supplies the following additional paragraphs to the end of the first paragraph: October 23-25, 1980.

Taking part in the session were the countries' representatives in the Executive Committee--the following deputy heads of government: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of Hungary; Huynh Tan Phat of the SRV; G. Weiss of the GDR; F. Bravo of Cuba; M. Peljee of Mongolia; M. Jagielski of Poland; P. Niculescu of Romania; K.F. Katuschev of the USSR; and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, S. Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Committee and Yugoslavia's permanent representative in CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev took part in the session.

The session was chaired by A. Lukanov, Bulgaria's representative in the Executive Committee.

PRAVDA omits the phrase "the communique points out from line one of the second paragraph.

PRAVDA omits the phrase "the communique points out" from line one of the fourth paragraph.

PRAVDA supplies the following additional passage to the end of paragraph four: of manual labor including automated handling devices with program control (robots), powerful strip pit equipment, equipment ensuring the economical expenditure of fuel and energy, highly productive precious metal working and foundry equipment, progressive articles for general machine building use, and systems of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the food industry on the basis of highly productive manufacturing processes.

PRAVDA omits the phrase "the communique points says" from the last line of paragraph five.

On page BB 2, PRAVDA substitutes the following for the first line of paragraph two: The intention was reaffirmed to carry on...

On page BB 2, PRAVDA omits the phrase "the communique stresses" from line two of the penultimate paragraph.

On page BB 2, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA supplies the following: and other bodies. Several other questions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation were examined.

CEMA GEOLOGY COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

LD231035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct--A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Geology was held in Halle from 13 through 16 October. The session was attended by delegations from the CEMA member countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and also by a delegation from Yugoslavia.

The commission examined questions connected with the development of cooperation in conducting geological research and work aimed at strengthening the CEMA countries' energy and raw material base. It also discussed questions relating to the practical implementation of measures included in the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the energy, fuel and raw materials sphere.

It examined other important questions of multilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries in the geology sphere and corresponding resolutions were adopted.

CEMA COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

LD282320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] CEMA specialists have attended the 97th session of the Standing Commission of the Electrical Energy Council in Moscow and Zaporozhye. Special attention was paid to the acceleration of nuclear power, the organization of the serial construction [potochnoye stroitelstvo] of stations working on the peaceful atom.

Our commentator underlines that the socialist countries would not have won, but, on the contrary, lost, had they, when planning the development of their national economies, not tried to create the most effective and rational power industry based on the most economic utilization of the vast wealth at our disposal. Nuclear power is among the first to open up this path. It not only hands to man the key to a practically inexhaustible source of energy, but also means the creation of one of the most advanced modern industries serving as a powerful accelerator of technical and scientific development.

This important prerequisite has become the basis for a long-term target program of cooperation among CEMA countries in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials to cover the period up to 1990. Specialists assume that the implementation of this program will make it possible for European community member states to increase electricity consumption by about 1.5 times. The main direction of reciprocal action will be aimed at the building in these states, as well as on Cuba, of nuclear power stations with a total capacity approaching 37 million kilowatts, as well as of two nuclear power stations of 4 million kilowatts each on the territory of our country.

The Soviet Union plans to double by the end of the next 5-year period the capacity of nuclear power stations. The Kalinin, Rostov, Khmelnitskiy and Zaporozhye AES will start generating electricity, which, by the way, were visited by the members of the standing commission of the CEMA. The Soviet experience is invaluable as far as their colleagues in the community member states are concerned. This was frequently pointed out at the session. It is a fact that nuclear power stations are being built in Kozlodoui in Bulgaria, Paks in Hungary, and Bohunice in Czechoslovakia with Soviet participation. Power machinery for these stations is being supplied by the Soviet Union. Therefore, the significance of the Atommash, the pacemaker in native power engineering, for the nuclear power industry will grow as the target program of CEMA cooperation in the field of the power industry becomes more concrete. It must be stated that all member states of CEMA are making their contribution to cooperation; this holds true primarily of Czechoslovakia, which has the capacity to produce complex equipment for nuclear power stations for dozens of the most developed countries of the world.

TROYANOVSKIY SPEAKS AT SECURITY COUNCIL ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD291950 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 29 Oct, TASS--The USSR chief delegate to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy made a speech at the Security Council which continues to discuss the problem of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Troyanovskiy pointed out that the position taken by the Soviet Union in respect of that conflict was a clearcut and consistent one from the very beginning. The Soviet Union advocates a rapid political settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict through efforts of both sides, in the first place, aimed at finding a solution to the problems dividing them. The Soviet delegation would like to stress, the Soviet representative said, that our country is resolutely opposed to attempts by other powers to interfere in the affairs of the states of the Persian Gulf area using for this the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Imperialists and reactionary forces would like to use for their own ends each of the sides in the fighting and to re-establish their domination in Iran. In the situation of the continuing hostilities, some quarters are clearly trying to further destablize the situation in the Near and Middle East and thus to create a pretext for tightening their control over its oil and other natural wealth.

IZVESTIYA SCORES WESTERN 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD291511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Kornilov "Rejoinder": "Vain Endeavors"]

[Text] "Down with information imperialism, put information at the service of peace and progress!"--this is the theme of the UNESCO general conference taking place in Belgrade. But the more resolutely the conference participants oppose the West's dominance in the information sphere, the more active are the attempts by certain imperialist circles to impede this process. The statement by G. Long, director general of the British news agency, REUTER , may be taken as yet another confirmation of this. "If industrially undeveloped countries are in fact striving to modernize the information system, they must turn not to UNESCO but to the United States and follow its example," Long stated, speaking at a meeting of members of the Inter-American Press Association in California. "It is precisely the United States which can provide the world with news, a telecommunications system and entertaining material, since there is an abundance of all this in this country," he asserts.

The U.S. propaganda machine has indeed reached huge and unprecedented proportions. And this is not surprising considering that according to America's own statistics, Washington's appropriations on propaganda are already in excess of $2.5 billion annually and that not only are numerous and powerful newspaper and periodical trusts and radio and television corporations in the United States itself now engaged in this propaganda work, but also the widely ramified system of propaganda centers belonging to the so-called International Communication Agency (ICA)--Washington's main foreign policy mouthpiece (there are over 120 ICA departments in 126 countries of the world in this system). Propaganda is also actively and systematically carried out by the Pentagon, the U.S. intelligence organs and all sorts of associations, committees and bureaus "for problems of communism" which have proliferated especially in recent years.

Indeed there is no doubt about the might of the American propaganda machine--but toward what, toward the attainment of what aims is this might directed?

Since Mr Long passes over this question in silence, let us recall what is well-known and about what moreover many participants in the Belgrade forum are talking: The main efforts by the gigantic U.S. propaganda apparatus are aimed at kindling a fierce psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist countries and at reviving the cold war. The noisy propaganda campaigns being played out in the West on the initiative of Washington and NATO (in whose implementation REUTER plays by no means the least important role) about the mythical "Soviet threat" and "Moscow's perfidious intrigues" converge in precisely this channel. Also flowing in the same direction are malicious attacks on national liberation movements and attempts by professional slanderers to discredit socialism, to slander the Soviet Union and other socialist states and their domestic and foreign policy and at the same time to represent the United States as some kind of "fighter for human rights" or all but a "bastion of democracy," although there are no grounds for this. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which form the basis of all the activity of the American and NATO propaganda services, have become an instrument for whipping up the arms race, a tool in the struggle not only against communists, but against all the enemies of war and peace-loving forces, a means of undermining detente.

Those are the facts--so for what purpose, one wonders, is the REUTER leader so zealously advertizing the "might" of American propaganda to the developing countries? It is not hard to discover the answer to this question in that gentleman's own speech; naturally, it is by no means a question of that concern for "modernizing the information system" in developing countries which Mr Long is allegedly displaying, nor, of course, is it a question of overloading the developing states with "entertaining material." "If you agree that the path to a world communications system lies through technological developments, you must also agree to a certain practical dependence on the United States," Long declares.

So that is how the land lies! It is well known that even today a handful of Western monopolies and corporations already control, in the nonsocialist part of the world, approximately 80 percent of daily newspapers published and 90-95 percent of radio and television capacities, while 80 percent of news disseminated through the press comes off the conveyor belts of four major Western agencies--UPI, AP, REUTER and AFP. What is that if not real information imperialism! And now, at a time when the participants in the Belgrade forum are rejecting Western information dominance, the REUTER general director, seemingly not without prompting from Washington, openly demands that the process of concentrating information and propaganda in the hands of the ruling class in a few Western states, above all the United States, be stepped up still further and that in exchange for sops and "aid" in the form of modern communications hardware the developing countries agree to "effective dependence" on Washington, that is, to becoming blind and obedient mouthpieces controlled by the Western propaganda magnates who operate on imperialism's instructions in the interests of the military-industrial complex.

"If you need deeds, not words, you should not appeal to UNESCO," the REUTER general director instructs the developing states, showering UNESCO with malicious attacks and quite unfounded accusations. Your efforts are in vain, Mr Long! UNESCO's prestige is increasing, and the vast majority of delegates taking part in that international organization's Belgrade forum have already spoken out--and very decisively and unambiguously--against any attempts by imperialism to direct independent states' information organs and in favor of mass information serving the noble goals of consolidating detente and peace and not engaging in the praise of militarism and the sowing of distrust and hostility, as is the case in the United States and Britain.

DESPITE ZIGZAGS, U.S. POLICY 'PERFECTLY PREDICTABLE'

LD301003 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "They Know What They're Doing"]

[Excerpt] Hardly ever in the postwar years has an administration's foreign policy been subjected to such sharp and widespread criticism in America itself as is now the case. But on what grounds mostly are people up in arms against the White House? On the grounds of its lurches and zigzags, confusion and chaos. On the groups of the unpredictability that is seen as virtually Washington's main defect by the allies.

Say what you like, the White House certainly does seem always to be changing its mind. At the end of last year the U.S. President, citing events in Afghanistan, ordered the deferral of the ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms (SALT II). Now the President declares: "It would have been better to ratify it, whatever the circumstances." Whatever the circumstances! Alas, this is not an honest admission of a mistake, or a lapse of memory, where you forget today what you said yesterday. It is a sober hope of succeeding in making some political capital before the elections and an enforced tribute to a public which "by and large advocates arms control" (the U.S. magazine, SCIENCE). Fraudulent feints are politics too.

Is the White House's current course as chaotic and unpredictable as all that? To read the American press--"a rudderless ship," "no one at the helm"--you might get the impression that Washington does not know what it's doing. But it does know! It wants to lure America headlong into a arms race, into a chase after military superiority. That is the right road to war of which the U.S. President spoke. This course is carefully held, despite all the zigzags and lurches. It is perfectly predictable. It has already been marked by milestones such as the "freezing" of ratification of the SALT II treaty, the incipient reequipping of NATO with new nuclear missile weapons, the sharp increase in military spending, the development of new weapons systems, and Presidential Directive 59, which legalizes "limited" nuclear war.

Of course, world politics does not all come down to the White House; the latter's potential in the modern world, where the advantage in terms of forces is certainly not in favor of the supporters of confrontation, should not be exaggerated. But the U.S. course of destabilizing international security is capable of causing damage, and considerable damage--commensurate with the country's weight and influence.

It is still not too late to return to the path of wisdom, as was stressed in Moscow: to return to pursuing a realistic policy, to resuming constructive cooperation with the USSR in solving acute international problems. Primarily questions of arms limitation and reduction. That kind of policy will always meet with a positive reaction from the Soviet Union.

KORNILOV CLAIMS ANTI-USSR GRAIN EMBARGO 'NONSTARTER'

LD291027 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Yuriy Kornilov: "In the Role of the NCO's Widow...."]

[Text] Attempts to use foreign trade as an instrument of diktat, pressure and blackmail are an integral component of the policy of fueling tension pursued by U.S. imperialist circles. A further confirmation of this is a statement by U.S. Agriculture Secretary R. Bergland. Addressing a Washington press conference the other day, he announced that the Russians "are feeling the effect of our grain embargo." "Now is the time," the secretary continued, his face alight, "to turn on the heat!"

The affair of the grain embargo, or rather grain adventure embarked on by certain U.S. circles, is well known. In January Washington announced, using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext and grossly violating both the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act signed by the United States and also the 1972-1975 Soviet-American accords, that is intended to "pressure" the USSR and that to this end it was adopting a "tougher" trade policy vis-a-vis our country, in particular by imposing a total or partial embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. Ten months elapsed. What is the outcome of this discriminatory venture which, according to the Washington STAR, is nothing but a "political gesture designed to underpin the American administration's anti-Soviet line"?

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the plans of those in the United States who gamble upon trade from a position of strength have been a total failure. And it is not just that Washington's absurd and senseless attempts to put political pressure on the USSR by imposing trade restrictions and bans were a complete fiasco--the attempt to organize a grain boycott was a total nonstarter. Our agricultural production continues to develop successfully and in the current 5-year plan, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, the average annual grain harvest exceeded 200 million tons. Nor did Washington succeed in isolating the USSR in the foreign trade arena: Trade is a mutually advantageous affair and other countries will gladly sell to the Soviet Union what the United States has denied it....

However, what I have said does not mean that that the grain embargo venture which Washington undertook at the height of another bout of anti-Sovietism had no effect at all. On the contrary, it worked--only the blow landed in an area where the White House had not intended it to land: The American economy and the American farmers turned out to be the victims of the discriminatory measures. Experts estimate U.S. losses as a result of the grain embargo at the massive sum of $8 billion! Not to mention the fact, according to the specialists, that each billion dollars earned in exports of American agricultural products can provide continuous employment for more than 50,000 people which is not unimportant for a country where unemployment has reached almost 8 million. The United States also suffered politically: Many Western politicians, business people and the press quite rightly point out that Washington has demonstrated to the world that it is a highly unreliable partner whom it is difficult to trust since it is prepared, out of self-interest, to break its word and break an agreement which it has signed.

Many people in the United States are very aware of this: It is no accident that even the U.S. Senate voted recently by a majority to lift the administration's restrictions on grain deliveries to the USSR. "An error which must be rectified as soon as possible," Bergland's predecessor, former U.S. Agriculture Secretary E. Butz, said of the U.S. grain embargo. "The price we have paid for the embargo is a weak dollar, a chronic foreign trade deficit, inflation and economic stagnation," Senator A. Stevenson said. "The grain embargo against the USSR is a failure and must be halted before the damage is irreparable," Senator T. Role noted. He was echoed by Senator R. Boschwitz: "The time has come to stop this venture which with the full-blown economic slump in the United States is a considerable blow not only to the 'farmers' interests but to the whole of rural America, without affecting the Russians in the slightest." It would not be difficult to supply further similar statements.

Against whom, then, is Secretary Bergland contemplating "turning on the heat," he who only 2 years ago, on a visit to the USSR, zealously advocated American-Soviet cooperation and then, clearly wishing to get round the Washington opponents of detente, performed a volte-face and began to advocate with equal zeal a "grain boycott" against the Soviet Union? Mr Secretary and the other American authors of discriminatory measures are not unlike Gogol's renowned NCO's widow who gave herself a thrashing. [paragraph continues]

Although to be absolutely accurate, when Bergland demands a "continuation of the embargo" he is, of course, hitting not so much himself as the American farmers whose fate, by all appearances, is the last thing on his mind. According to New York's HARPERS magazine, this secretary has spent "the last 20 years in various capacities serving the monopolies supported by the administration and has grown rich with their help, sacrificing the interests of consumers and of small farmers, having ceased to be one of the latter a long time ago."

As for the expectations of certain U.S. circles regarding the use of trade as a means of pressuring the USSR, they are futile, to put it mildly. "It is at the very least naive to suppose that the Soviet Union will restructure it policy to suit the United States whatever embargo is imposed," the U.S. agricultural weekly FEEDSTUFFS writes. "History shows that attempts to use economic sanctions as instruments of political war inevitably fail," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes. The facts are inescapable. One can only regret the fact that so far Mr Bergland and company have not disgested this incontrovertible truth.

FURTHER REACTION, COMMENT ON CARTER-REAGAN TV DEBATE

'Another Pre-election Show'

LD291610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] A pre-election debate has taken place in Cleveland, Ohio, between the Democrat Carter and the Republican Reagan, the U.S. presidential candidates from the main bourgeois parties. The official purpose of the debates, the organizers said, was to explain the candidates' positions, but in fact it turned out to be another pre-election show.

As is known, the current election campaign in the United States is merely causing irritation among the electorate who cannot see any significant difference in the platforms of the candidates, and therefore no real choice between them. According to latest assessments, a good half of the American people who have the right to vote will not cast their votes on 4 November.

In an attempt to interest the electorate in their programs Carter and Reagan exchanged attacks and accusations, typical of American political practice. Their speeches abounded in general words, rhetoric and promises, but all this verbal polemic could not hide the main thing--both candidates are first and foremost concerned with the interests of the military-industrial complex.

Carter and Reagan came out for a further build-up in the United States' military might, nuclear armaments, an increase in military spending, which is already a record for the country's history, and came out for pursuing a foreign policy from the notorious position of strength.

'Attacks, Accusations Typical Practice'

LD292133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1751 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct (TASS)--A preelection debate has taken place in Cleveland, Ohio, between the Democrat Carter and the Republican Reagan, the U.S. presidential candidates from the main bourgeois parties. The official purpose of the debate, the organizers said, was to explain the candidates' positions, but in fact it turned out to be another preelection show.

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Carter and Reagan came out for a further buildup in the United States' military might, nuclear armaments, an increase in military spending, which is already a record for the country's history, and came out for pursuing a foreign policy from the notorious position of strength. At the same time, having to take into account the mood of ordinary Americans worried by the dangerous consequences of the course set on military preparations, they assured television viewers in every way of their "love for peace" and their desire to "safeguard peace."

Touching upon the question of the SALT II treaty, J. Carter emphasized that R. Reagan had never supported initiatives in the field of limiting strategic arms, whereas now he simply wanted to "throw out" SALT II. This would mean the resumption of the very dangerous arms race. Such a prospect seriously alarms Americans as well as the U.S. allies in Western Europe. At the same time President Carter did not say anything about any concrete plans of the administration regarding the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. It is common knowledge that it was precisely the present administration which placed a moratorium [zamorozilo] on SALT II, removing it from examination by the Senate for an indefinite period.

The parties in the debates also touched upon the economic situation in the United States which is seriously alarming the electorate. R. Reagan accused the J. Carter administration of the fact that over 4 years his policy had brought about a rise in inflation from 4.8 to 12.7 percent, and to an increase in the army of the umemployed to 8 million. At the same time the Republican candidate did not propose any effective measures whatsoever to resolve the chronic economic problems. James Carter, in turn, tried to justify the failure of his economic policy, restricting himself to very vague promises. However, both candidates spoke in quite concrete terms about the new benefits to be enjoyed by the monopolies in the form of tax rebates and subsidies.

Commenting upon the verbal duel in Cleveland, UPI remarks that "the 1980 debates will not make it easier for Americans to choose" between the presidential candidates.

'Repugnance to Choices'

LD292356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] In the American town of Cleveland, Ohio, a televized debate took place between Carter and Reagan, the main candidates for the post of president of the United States. At the microphone is our commentator Andrey Ptashnikov.

Exactly 1 week remains before the U.S. presidential elections. As we all know they will be held on 4 November. Thus it is perfectly natural that both Carter and Reagan should now be trying to do everything possible to approach this date with the very best chances of winning. By agreeing to the televised debate in Cleveland they were pursuing, primarily, one aim--that of attracting the largest possible audience and, by the so-called open battle, each proving his superiority over the other. Cleveland concert hall, in which the town's well known symphony orchestra usually performs, was at the disposal of the duelists. However, the venue of the final act of the spectacle known as the presidential race was perfectly suitable. Moreover, the audience was quite sizeable. According to the press service of the New York TIMES, the debate, which was transmitted by three major U.S. television networks, was watched by over 70 million people. What then did they see? As might have been expected Carter and Reagan used all their energy in attacking each other.

But they concentrated the main part of their attention, the agency, notes, on questions of war and peace. Both candidates evidently understood that these questions disturb Americans not a fraction less than questions of a domestic policy nature. But in view of the fact that neither Carter nor Reagan can offer the voters any kind of effective program for solving the difficult economic problems, then from their viewpoint questions of foreign policy were more profitable.

Carter intimidated the Americans by saying that if Reagan becomes president he will bring the United States and the whole world to the brink of a new war. In return Reagan tried to prove that it is he who can guarantee a peaceful future for generations to come. Both contenders said a great deal and spared no rhetoric to present themselves as peace-makers. But words are mere words. In reality it is well known that in foreign policy the election platforms of the Democrats and Republicans differ little. Moreover, what Reagan is only promising to do, is in essence already being put into effect by Carter, who is unleashing a new spiral in the arms race and undermining the process of relaxation of international tension.

After 90 minutes of the televised debate in Cleveland Carter and Reagan both declared that they were satisfied with it and each sees it as a victory for himself. But as far as the voters are concerned, as Louis Harris, head of a leading U.S. poll (?organization), put it, this year it is not enough to speak simply of election apathy. It is more a question of the voters' repugnance for the choice offered to them.

Combine Peace Pledges, Arms Buildup

LD300045 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Many international observers describe the current election campaign in the United States as quite unusual, and not only because of unprecedented verbal attacks launched against each other by both candidates. But more surprising have been efforts by both Carter and Reagan to outdo each other in peace pledges. Now here is the view on this score by our observer Sergey Losev:

The Cleveland debate took place at a time when American public opinion institutes are reluctant to make definite forecasts about the outcome of the presidential elections. One of the main reasons for the uncertainty is that up to 20 percent of Americans have not decided which candidate to vote for or whether they will cast their ballots at all. No matter how truthful the accusations exchanged in the course of the debate might be, each candidate tried to assure the Americans that if elected he would surpass the other in his efforts to preserve peace. Ronald Reagan said he had witnessed four wars and did not want another generation of Americans to shed blood in the Pacific, Asia, or Europe. At the same time he spoke for abrogating the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, and stockpiling American nuclear missiles and conventional arms.

President Carter described his opponent's willingness to throw the SALT II treaty overboard as a dangerous and alarming stand. That would mean the renewal of a dangerous arms race. The President said that Americans were seriously concerned over such a prospect, as well as their allies in Western Europe backing the SALT II treaty. The renunciation of the document, he said, would further worsen Soviet-American relations.

It is illuminating that both candidates tried to combine incompatible things: assurances of their peaceful intentions and the advocacy of a further U.S. military buildup and growing military spending, aggravating the economic difficulties of the nation.

Almost at the same time with the televised debate the independent presidential candidate John Anderson spoke over television in Washington. He tried to convince the voters that he would be more able to negotiate with the Soviet Union on strengthening peace and unequivocally supported the SALT II treaty.

In its turn the Soviet Union, despite the present tension in its relations with the United States arising from no fault of the Soviet side, is consistently expressing its readiness for serious efforts for the good of relaxation and peace.

In his speech on Monday President Brezhnev stressed that Soviet policymakers have always proceeded from sanity and good will. They have never given in to fruitless irritability. And that is why, he said, they are satisfied with the beginning of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting the buildup of nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR will encourage their progress. Much depends on the American side, President Brezhnev noted, moreover, since the results of the talks in the long run are connected with the ratification of the SALT II treaty, still blocked by the United States.

As for the televised debate of the American presidential candidates, UPI says that they will not help the American voters to make the choice between the candidates for the presidency.

USSR AMITY SOCIETY WISHES TO 'RESTORE' CONTACT WITH PRC COUNTERPART

OW292124 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Sergeyev commentary on the 23d anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association]

[Text] The founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association was an important event in the lives of the Soviet people. The association was one of the various links established between the Soviet Union and China in the first 10 years following the founding of the PRC. Since its inception, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has done important work. It introduces the Soviet people to the various aspects of Chinese life, history and culture. The association is designed to help implement the CPSU's firm policy of strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Chinese people. The association is faithful to its aims, ideals and tasks. It has consistently organized various activities in the Soviet Union to commemorate important events in the lives of the Chinese people, outstanding Chinese activists in the national liberation movement, important days in the history of the Soviet-Chinese friendship and China's outstanding cultural, literary and art activists. In the past several years alone, it has carried out over 100 activities.

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has commemorated the 110th birthday of Sun Yat-sen, a great democratic revolutionary of China; the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP; the 125th anniversary of the Taiping uprising; the 60th anniversary of the 4 May democratic movement; the 50th anniversary of the Shanghai and Nanchang uprisings; and the 50th anniversary of the Canton commune. It has held soirees to commemorate such Chinese internationalists and communists as Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, Peng Pai and others; and such Chinese literary and art activists as Lu Xun, Zhou Libo, Mao Dun, Lao She, Ba Jin, Mei Lanfang and others. The association held its second all-Soviet union meeting in 1969 and its third all-Soviet union meeting in February 1978. The meetings have convincingly confirmed that the Soviet people are faithful to the proletarian internationalist principle and to their fraternal friendship with the Chinese people. The meetings have decided that the primary tasks of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association in the future remain to help preserve, strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese people. The association will adhere to this decision and will strive to help implement the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government towards China: the policy of seeking the normalization of relations between the two countries. The Soviet-Chinese friendship association has repeatedly expressed its wish to restore contacts with the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. Whether such contacts can be restored or not entirely depends on the attitude of the Chinese side.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

PRAVDA on Radio-TV Interview

LD291117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 80 p 4

["Complete Unity of Views"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Oct--My visit to the Soviet Union, the meetings and talks with leaders of the CPSU and the Government of the USSR, particularly with Leonid Brezhnev, the meetings and talks that passed in the atmosphere of fraternal sincerity and complete mutual understanding are evidence of complete identity of views and stands of the sides on problems of mutual interest. They opened a new page in the development and deepening of friendly fraternal relations between our countries. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA Babrak Karmal in an interview to Afghan radio and television.

The Soviet side, Babrak Karmal stressed, firmly declared again its internationalist backing for the Afghan people, for the PDPA and the Government of the DRA in their struggle, in defence of the gains of the April revolution, particularly in the second stage, in the struggle against the aggression and outside interference, for the strengthening of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of revolutionary Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for this fraternal assistance and support, pointing out that friendly all-round relations between neighboring countries are developing ever more in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace and security of the peoples of the region and the whole world.

The historic significance of the visit is reflected in the Soviet-Afghan statement which was signed, which expresses complete satisfaction with the high level of selfless cooperation between our parties, states and peoples and defines ways of further developing fraternal relations, which will undoubtedly be even more lasting, fruitful and friendly, B. Karmal stressed.

NOVOYE VREMYA on Talks, Relations

LD291155 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 24 Oct 80 p 5

[A. Ulanskiy article under the rubric "USSR-Afghanistan": "Friends Since Olden Days, Brothers Today"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Neighboring countries, friendly countries. This is how it has been since olden days. The traditional good neighborliness assumed a qualitatively different nature with the victory of the April national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, particularly at its second stage. Our countries are now linked by relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and broad cooperation.

Babrak Karmal's official friendly visit to the USSR in mid-October and his fruitful talks with L. I. Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders provide graphic new evidence of this. Their results are reflected in the "Statement of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

The Soviet Union, B. Karmal pointed out at the Kremlin reception, has always "built its cooperation with Afghanistan so that Soviet aid accords with the Afghan people's needs and interests and serves the cause of sincere support for our country's freedom and independence." This multifaceted support for the southern neighbor has found material expression in thousands of kilometers of modern highways, in power stations, major irrigation structures, industrial enterprises, agricultural farms, gasfields and oilfields created with the USSR's assistance.

The Afghan revolution is now living through a complex, stern period. It is having to deal with the extensive, carefully organized aggressive actions of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are seeking to cancel out the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. They have waged an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, infiltrating many thousands of hired bandits from the territory of neighboring states to sow death and destruction.

"At a very difficult time in our history," B. Karmal said, "we asked the Soviet Union to help the Afghan people defend their freedom, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, uphold the gains of the April revolution and rebuff foreign encroachments. By giving the Afghan people timely assistance in counteracting the encroachments from outside, the Soviet Union once again proved its unshakable loyalty to the principles of the Leninist internationalist policy of defending peace and the peoples' freedom and independence..."

And today the friends of revolutionary Afghanistan note with satisfaction that the situation in the country is being normalized, life is gradually returning to normal, and transformations are being implemented increasingly effectively in the working people's interests.

But at the same time armed incursions are still occurring from outside, and external forces are continuing to give multifaceted support to internal counterrevolution.

"It is time those who are encroaching upon the DRA understood," L. I. Brezhnev said at the reception in the important guest's honor, "that their adventurous plans are not destined to be realized. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Afghan people and their government have on their side the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and progressive forces throughout the world. We will firmly stand guard over the security interests of both our states and fulfill our international duty to the Afghan people and their government headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter...."

International reaction of every stripe is continuing to make much of the so-called "Afghan question." An unscrupulous diplomatic fuss is being raised over it. All this serves as a screen for fueling international tension.

The interests of peace inside and outside Asia dictate the pressing need for a political settlement of the situation which has evolved around the DRA. It is time for willing and unwilling participants in the anti-Afghan campaign finally to realize the utter futility and hopelessness of attempts to determine the path along which this country should develop and what government it should have. Here too, as the talks confirmed, Moscow and Kabul adhere to identical positions: A political settlement must be based on the DRA Government's well-known proposals of 14 May this year, which provide for an effective and to external intervention and the reaching of according on the normalization of relations between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, primarily Pakistan, which has been turned into the chief bridgehead for provocations.

"Concerning the limited Soviet troop contingent which is on DRA territory at the request of the Afghan Government in accordance with the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter," the statement points out, "the question of the schedule of its withdrawal may be examined in the context of a political settlement and not before the aggression against the DRA has completely ended and guarantees have been given that subversive actions from abroad against the DRA people and their government will not be resumed."

The Moscow talks' participants expressed the desire to continue to strengthen and develop in every possible way Soviet-Afghan relations in various spheres. This also concerns interparty links between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. And technical, economic and trade cooperation. And contacts in the sphere of culture, education and health care. In a word--in all spheres.

Cooperation between our states has been and will continue to be close in the world arena too--in pursuing a policy of peace, in the struggle to maintain and consolidate detente, in defending the peoples' sovereign rights and independence. Paying special attention to the situation in Asia which has become more complex as a result of concerted actions by imperialist and hegemonist forces, the USSR and Afghanistan emphasized the unchanging and consistent nature of their course toward the assertion of good-neighborly relations on the continent and the establishment of lasting peace and security through the joint efforts of the Asian states themselves.

The result of the Soviet-Afghan summit talks in Moscow is complete unity of views and mutual understanding on all the questions discussed. The accords reached mark an important stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship of our peoples and in further deepening all-embracing cooperation.

Kobysh: 'Unity, Unanimity'

LD291225 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Observer's View": "Unity and Solidarity"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, the talks he had with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and the joint communique signed by both sides have assumed particular importance in today's world. They demonstrated that the friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring peoples have strengthened still further and attained a still higher level. Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to continue strengthening and developing relations between the two countries in every possible way on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism.

"From the moment of the establishment of Afghanistan's independence in 1919 our country's history has repeatedly proved that the Soviet Union has been, is and will always be our people's true and genuine friend," Babrak Karmal stressed in his speech at a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace. "We will resolutely stand guard over both our states' security interests and will fulfill our internationalist duty to the Afghan people and their government headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, in complete conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech at the dinner.

This unity between the two fraternal peoples and this unanimity between their leaders is not to everybody's liking. Comrade Karmal's visit to the Soviet Union and the talks he has had provoked not just disapproving and dishonest but malicious and downright slanderous commentaries. As could easily be forseen, they came from the capitals from where attempts are being made, by means of extensive and carefully organized joint provocations by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, to force the Afghan people off the path they took as a result of the 27 April 1978 revolution and to strip them of their revolutionary gains.

Afghanistan's enemies have no qualms whatever, will go to any lengths and use every trick in the book--from poisonous propaganda weapons to the broad swords of bandit hirelings, decapitating schoolteachers who try to bring truth and the light of knowledge to this semifeudal country's population, which until recently was completely illiterate. There was a hysterical outcry when, in complete conformity with all the norms of international law, the Soviet Union came to the Afghan people's aid in a time of difficulty for them. A barrage of propaganda is being used to persuade the world that this aid was prompted by USSR plans to secure war-water outlets and access to the oil of the Near East and Persian Gulf region. This is said at a time when these seas are crowded with armadas of destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers with hundreds of planes on board, military bases are being manned there and the creation of the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force is being hurried on.

What lies behind this frenzy, this pathologically blind hatred of the Afghan revolution? Once again it is a desire to bring history to a halt and to hamper the changes urgently needed in the region. Imperialism would like to stifle revolutionary Afghanistan as it once tried to suppress revolution in Iran and Nicaragua and is currently stifling the people of El Salvador, who have risen to struggle for elementary human rights. The enemies are furious because these attempts are proving fruitless and because they are coming to see that the march of history cannot be halted either by hirelings' weapons, however modern they are or however plentifully they are supplied, or by fabrications concerning the so-called "Afghan question." What "Afghan question"? Let them halt the open aggression against Afghanistan, the de facto war against it, and there will be no "question." But they need it to justify increased military preparations and to fan anti-Soviet hysteria. If this question did not exist, they would dream up something else. Remember the propaganda fabrications about the "Soviet military brigade in Cuba."

Two main conclusions follow from the results of Comrade Karmal's visit to Moscow and the talks held here.

First, that the changes which have occurred in Afghanistan are irreversible, and attempts to undermine the revolution's gains and to turnback this country's development have no chance of succeeding.

Second, that, while firmly stating the futility of the attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs, at the same time the talks participants spoke out clearly in favor of reaching a political settlement of the situation regarding the DRA. They emphasized that the road to such a settlement lies by way of effectively ending external aggression and reaching accords between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, above all Pakistan. The DRA Government's well-known proposals of 14 May 1980 create the basis for such an accord.

Anyone willing to heed the voice from Moscow will understand that this is a constructive, peace-loving program. But those who persist in anti-Afghan activity and remain deaf to it will doom themselves to the inevitable failure of plans hostile to the April revolutions cause.

DUPES OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' SEEING ERROR OF THEIR WAYS

LD291633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Surrendering Their Arms"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Oct--The new system in Democratic Afghanistan is being established and gathering strength in an atmosphere of keen confrontation. The fundamental socioeconomic transformations are meeting with sharp opposition from internal counterrevolution supported by the forces of imperialism and reaction abroad.

However, as the revolutionary authorities achieve increasingly great successes in building a peaceful life, those who were deceived by false imperialist and counterrevolutionary propaganda are beginning to realize increasingly the incorrectness of their actions. Reports coming in from various regions attest to the widespread process of self-dissolution of counterrevolutionary gangs and groupings. The peasants, artisans and minor employees who are leaving them, acknowledging the culpability and stating their firm desire to engage in peaceful, constructive labor, are surrendering their weapons to the state security organs.

The revolutionary authorities are displaying humaneness and indulgence toward their fellow countrymen who have acknowledged their culpability. The DRA Government recently decided to release from the prisons 496 political prisoners enlisted in counterrevolutionary activity by deception by the enemies of the new system. [paragraph continues]

During the examination of their cases by a special revolutionary court, the accused confessed their guilt and stated their desire to serve the flourishing of the motherland and their people under the DRA's popular democratic government.

AFGHAN PUBLIC DELEGATION CONTINUES TURKMENISTAN VISIT

LD281605 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 2

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Stay in Ashkhabad"]

[Text] The representatives of public organizations of the DRA who are in Turkmenistan visited the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences 16 October.

Prof A.G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told the Afghan guests about the academy's structure and its contribution to the development of the republic's economy, science and culture and answered the guests' questions.

(Khazert Khamgar), member of the Kabul City Committee of the PDPA, Prof (Rakhim Elkhan) of Kabul University and (Seyd Sediyk Aminiy), chief editor of the newspaper (GORESH), who addressed the meeting, thanked the collective of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences for the warm welcome and spoke about the benefit of friendly contacts and about the need for Afghanistan to study and apply at home the USSR's experience in all spheres of life and in building a new society.

On the same day the Afghan guests met with leaders of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee. B. Soyunov, secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee, spoke about the activities of the republic's Komsomol and its contribution to the struggle for fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmenistan CP Congress.

Then the Afghan guests met with representatives of the republic's creative intelligentsia.

The Afghan guests were accompanied by A. Begdzhanov, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Agitprop Department, and Ye. Ovlyakuliyev, chief of the Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department.

AGA SHAHI CRITICIZED FOR STATEMENT ON SOVIET-AFGHAN TALKS

LD291355 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Who Hampers a Settlement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi stated in an AFP interview that he knows nothing about the concrete content of the recent Moscow Soviet-Afghan talks. But, in his opinion the problems faced by the world in connection with the events in Afghanistan remains gloomy.

First of all, it is a rather strange thing for the Pakistani foreign minister to say that he allegedly knows nothing about the content of the Soviet-Afghan talks. These talks were covered in detail by the Soviet, Afghan and the world press and the positions of the two sides were set forth in detail in the statements of the USSR and the DRA, in the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal and other documents. Do they in Islamabad still know nothing about these materials?

As to the second part of Aga Shahi's statement it can only be said that if the situation that has arisen around Afghanistan has not yet been settled, the responsibility for this rests entirely with those imperialist and reactionary circles which have launched an undeclared war against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as with those who help and abet such a war. It is no secret to anyone that armed attacks on the DRA were made and continue to be made from the territories of neighbouring states, especially Pakistan, where counter-revolutionary bandit units are formed with American dollars and Chinese yuan.

Is there any way out from this situation? Yes, there is. And they in Islamabad know about it. This is the way to a political settlement, a way indicated in the well-known proposals of the Afghan Government of May 14. It lies through an effective termination of external intervention against Afghanistan and through the achievement of appropriate accords between the governments of the DRA and its neighbours, in the first place with Pakistan. But, as is known, Islamabad has not yet responded to this constructive initiative.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD291812 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the Ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR Inder Kumar Gujral in connection with the completion of his mission in Moscow and had a talk with him. The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

VIKTOROV EXAMINES CHINESE VISIT OF THAILAND'S PREM TINSULANON

BK291239 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[A. Viktorov commentary]

[Text] Gen Prem Tinsulanon's visit to China gives us a suitable opportunity to review relations between the two countries. However, any assessment would be incomplete without an overall evaluation of China's designs in Asia, based on its policy of southward expansion. The collapse of the Pol Pot government in Kampuchea constituted a major setback for that policy. However, Beijing does not seem to have given up its plans for imposing its puppet regime on the Kampuchean people. Moreover it expects Thailand to assist it in carrying out hostile activities against Kampuchea. It is in this context that the present talks are being held.

China will bring up the Kampuchean issue to brainwash the Thai guests. China wants Thailand to look at the situation in Kampuchea as Beijing sees it--which is far from the true perspective. Meanwhile, Beijing is resorting to the dirtiest tricks to block Thailand from befriending the Indochinese countries. It wants to maintain regional tension for its own purposes. It must be because of this that a few days ago XINHUA published a false report on the threats to Thailand from Vietnam. What is behind this report is well known. XINHUA added that China is ready to assist Thailand in dealing with these nonexistent dangers. China wants to be Thailand's benefactor--although nobody has asked it to play that role--which is rather like the cat asking for the right to look after the fish! Yet it is a little difficult for Beijing to wear the mask of benefactor.

It is publicly known that Beijing is making extensive use of Thai territory for its hostile activities against Thailand's neighbors, that is, Kampuchea and Laos. Furthermore, Beijing is regularly providing support to various groups of antigovernment rebels in Thailand. Francois Deron, AFP's Beijing correspondent, reported that the Thai side wished to raise the question of anti-government rebels at the talks but that Beijing showed no signs of dropping its support for the rebels. Beijing adopts the two-level policy advocated by Deng Xiaoping--while maintaining official relations with Asian nations, China is also giving support to antigovernment rebels in those countries. It is noteworthy that only a short while before the Thai prime minister's trip to China, Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO voiced support for what it called the patriotic forces in Thailand. There is no need to say who they are.

International observers note that during this visit Beijing will make full use of the problem of antigovernment rebels as a bargaining chip to pressure the Thai side. First of all, Beijing wants to purify the Pol Pot regime and give it a new life [words indistinct]. Although one puppet, Pol Pot, has been replaced by another puppet, Khieu Samphan, it amounts to no change at all--both of them represent the same degree of viciousness, and only serve as a cover for Beijing to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea using Thai territory as beachhead in violation of the international law. However, Beijing's violation of Thailand's sovereignty is not as bad as its efforts to have the Bangkok authorities cooperate with China's activities. This is now well accepted by the Thai people.

Developments in Kampuchea have proved that the situation is irreversible. The people who have thrown off the yoke of tyranny under the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime are now building their country and their national independence. The Heng Samrin government is strengthening its position in the international arena and has been accorded recognition by India--a noteworthy event. Kampuchea as well as other Indochinese countries aspire to peace and a settlement of problems with their neighbors. The path toward achieving good neighborliness can be found in the peace initiative, the outcome of the conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers. The three Indochinese countries proposed that agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, should be made between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and Thailand.

They would be nonaggression agreements pledging noninterference in the internal affairs of others. The cosigning parties must pledge not to allow their respective territory be used for hostile activities against another. This proposal has received a favorable response in Thailand of late.

It is worthy of note that, prior to the Thai prime minister's visit to China, the Bangkok POST ran an editorial which said: The Thai prime minister must tell China that it is time for China to cease its support for Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and their followers and to begin the search for a reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Bangkok POST said that this message is backed by the four other ASEAN members. It is no surprise, therefore, that AFP should report from Beijing that differences exist between the Thai and Chinese side regarding the Indochina question.

China's stand during the talks with Thailand in Beijing will naturally be in conflict with the interests of the Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand itself. It is imperative that this region be made a zone of peace and stability instead of a center of chaos as envisaged by Beijing.

LAOTIAN PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO MONGOLIA

LD281521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Mongolia"]

[Text] On 23 October Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Supreme People's Council, made a brief stopover in Moscow en route for a state visit to Mongolia.

At the airport he was met and seen off by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

SHCHEDROV REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF HO CHI MINH WORKS

LD281127 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October, 1980, publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Among the Books" and headlined "Revolutionary and Internationalist" a 700-word review by I. Shchedrov of an anthology of Ho Chi Minh's works entitled "Ho Chi Ming. Selected material" [Kho Shi Min. Izbrannoye] published by Moscow's Progress Publishing House in 1979. The review notes that the anthology includes articles and poems by Ho Chi Minh and items covering his 6-year stay in the USSR and comments on his links with PRAVDA.

KANIA, PINKOWSKI ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR 'WORKING VISIT'

LD300936 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 30 Oct 80

["Polish Delegation Arrives in Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski have arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport the Polish leaders were welcomed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tihonov and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, as well as Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov and other officials.

Start of Talks

LD301013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the party leadership and the Soviet Government, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premeir Jozef Pinkowski arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit.

At Moscow airport they were welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Next talks began in the Kremlin. They are attended by Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski as well as Leonid Brezhnev; Premier Nikolay Tikhonov; head of Soviet diplomacy Andrey Gromyko; First Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov and other personages.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Address to Plzen Rally

LD291417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 4

["Display of Friendship"--TASS report; Speech by Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 24 October rally in the V.I. Lenin Works in Plzen]

[Text] A.P. Kirilenko, who was greeted with prolonged applause, spoke at the meeting. It was with a feeling of heartfelt gratitude, he said, that I accepted the invitation to visit the V.I. Lenin Combine and meet with your labor collective.

I am pleased to report that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on learning of our forthcoming meeting in Plzen, asked me to convey to the workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the Skoda Combine and through them to the entire working class and all working people of Czechoslovakia warm greetings and wishes for new successes in work for the benefit of your wonderful motherland!

I also want to express profound thanks for the kind words spoken here about our Leninist party, the Soviet people and the land of Great October. You may be sure, comrades, that in the Soviet communists, in the Soviet people, the Czechoslovak working people would always have loyal friends and comrades in arms in the common feat of building socialism and communism, in the battle for peace and international security.

We have just walked through the factory workshops, and talked with the workers, technicians and production heads. We have heard a lot of interesting things about your feats and successes, and perceived the atmosphere of creative work that is so typical of the life of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, who are striding toward the congresses of their communist parties.

During our present stay in Czechoslovakia we have been convinced of the close ties between your party and the people, and about the precongress activity in the country's sociopolitical life. We have come to the conviction that the conclusions of the latest CPCZ Central Committee's session are finding support among all working people in the country who, as good husbandrymen, are discussing the tasks set by this session so as to greet the 16th CPCZ Congress with new working successes.

The 15th CPCZ Congress, which I had the honor of attending as head of the CPSU delegation, opened vast perspectives for your country's progress. Today you have every reason to state that you have achieved a lot in the past years; today's Czechoslovakia has a highly developed industry and a prospering agriculture; it is a country with a modern scientific way of thinking and culture. You have first-class cadres of workers and specialists, who are capable of coping with truly exacting tasks.

The social system that has become rooted in Czechoslovak soil excludes man's exploitation by man, unemployment and oppression of one nation by another. Here the people of all generations and professions enjoy broad rights and freedoms, and actively participate in the management of state affairs. The people's power takes care of the working people's material and spiritual welfare. This is real socialism, socialism in practice, and, as everybody who is helping to consolidate and develop socialism by his work, you also have something to be proud of!

Because we are thinking in the same way that you are, we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts over the remarkable successes of the Czechoslovak people. These successes were achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ and its Central Committee, headed by the proven and active fighter for his fatherland's upsurge and an eminent figure of the international communist movement--Comrade Gustav Husak.

During the years of socialist construction your combine, too, achieved significant progress. Its factory brand--the Winged Arrow--is well known in many countries in the world. The products bearing this brand--electric locomotives and trolley buses, metal processing machinery and various rolling equipment--are known and highly valued in the Soviet Union.

It is a happy fact that the work of Soviet people--of metallurgists and miners, of scientists and engineers--also has a share in your successes. Thanks to Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, a new branch of your industry--nuclear engineering--has also grown considerably.

The economic effect yielded by combining our efforts is an effective factor of our common progress. No less important also is the lasting enrichment of the working collectives in our countries, by their mutual experience and the development of the international socialist competition. Working shifts in honor of the fraternal parties' congress are a good example of cooperation. The working collectives of the Uralmash plant, which you know very well, have adopted socialist pledges in honor of the 16th CPCZ Congress. For more than 20 years the Skoda enterprises and the Uralmash Association have been competing within the framework of cooperation between the West Bohemian Region and the Sverdlovskaya Oblast. This cooperation has already greatly contributed toward improving production in the two industrial giants, of course, no figures can precisely express the great political contribution that is the result of the creative contacts and vital human relations between our workers and experts.

I also like to recall how I myself took part in arranging contacts between the Sverdlovsk and the West Bohemian working people. At that time I was working as first secretary of the CPSU's Sverdlovskaya Oblast Committee. Many a time we cordially welcomed delegations from fraternal Czechoslovakia, exchanged experience and told each other of our plans for the future. It is a splendid thing that, since those times, these ties have become yet more consolidated and have become a good tradition.

At present Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation includes all spheres of our peoples' building activities. In deepening and developing it, the leading role is played by our countries' communist parties, the relations between which are characterized by loyalty to the principle of internationalism and by mutual respect and trust. The meetings between Comrades L. Brezhnev and G. Husak and the close contacts between the central committees of our parties are greatly influencing the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

We are convinced that Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation has a good future. The long-term program of specialization and cooperation in production, the protocol on plan coordination for 1981-85, and the program of cooperation in the sphere of nuclear engineering up to 1990, signed this year, open solid prospects for this cooperation.

The Soviet communists and all working people are determined to continue doing everything for the future intensification of cooperation with fraternal Czechoslovakia, A.P. Kirilenko continued. In elaborating the plans for the Soviet Union's economic and social development, our party regards the problems and needs of fraternal countries with deep understanding. Regardless of the increased difficulties in the extraction of crude oil and natural gas, we are striving to contribute up to the maximum in satisfying the energy needs of our friends. In the next 5-year plan, too, the deliveries of crude oil, crude oil products and natural gas to the CSSR will maintain their high level. Compared with the world prices, the prices of industrial minerals that are of supreme importance for a modern economy will continue to be advantageous.

We are raising our energy potential as the basic prerequisite of economic and social advance; at the same time we devote great attention to a more rational and economical use of fuel and power, of metals and all other kinds of raw materials. The scientific-research experimental design work for creating new, and more economical and productive, techniques and technologies is being activated.

As is known, the countries of the socialist community have to solve complicated problems in the present phase. They have to overcome the difficulties evoked by many causes, including the influence of the unfavorable economic situation in the world. That is why joint efforts, oriented toward raising the effectiveness of production and toward enhancing the development of technology, are now gaining special sigificance.

As was stressed during the Crimean meetings between Comrades L. Brezhnev and G. Husak and the leading representatives of other fraternal parties and states, great reserves are hidden in economic integration, in specialization and in cooperation in production among the socialist countries; the only thing is to make use of them.

We may look toward the future with optimism. The powerful production and scientific-technical potential built up in the countries of the socialist community, the advantages of our planned national economic system, and close collaboration and cooperation--this is the foundation on which the fraternal peoples may rely and with this aid they can, and undoubtedly also will, achieve further progress in their economy.

In the period preceding the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are devoting all their efforts and work to the achievement of the best possible results in the fulfillment of tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, so as to build a yet firmer foundation for creative work in the future.

In the years gone by we progressed in all directions of communist construction. According to preliminary data, in 1980 the national revenue will have increased 20 percent, compared with 1975, and industrial production 25 percent. The population's real incomes will increase 16-17 percent. The extensive program of housing construction is also being successfully fulfilled.

As the main initiator and organizer of the solution of tasks of the constant advance of the Soviet country, our party attributes primary significance to the further development of social production and to its intensification through the implementation of scientific and technical knowledge, the perfection of the economic mechanism and the ideological education of the working people. We devote great attention to the consistent implementation of the provisions anchored in the new USSR Constitution, adopted 3 years ago. The CPSU regards the all-round development of socialist democracy, and the increasingly broader and more interested participation of the Soviet people in the solution of state and social affairs, as an effective factor of communist construction.

The communists and all Soviet working people are welcoming the approaching congress of their Leninist party with new successes; simultaneously they are strictly self-critically and demandingly appraising the results of the work achieved, and uncovering the possibilities for further developing production. The current annual meetings in the party organizations are held in this spirit. The Central Committee is orienting the communists toward making the character of these meetings principled and business-like, so that their resolutions would take into account the opinions and proposals of both the communists and of nonmembers.

A few days ago a CPSU Central Committee session was held which unanimously approved the draft of the state plan of the Soviet Union's social-economic development for 1981, and passed it on to the USSR Supreme Soviet for consideration. Comrade L. Brezhnev delivered a significant speech at this session. The directives this speech contained are oriented toward achieving a new upsurge of economy, and toward successfully overcoming its weak places; toward establishing prerequisites for a fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing needs. Comrade L. Brezhnev's thoughts and proposals will play a significant role in the preparation of the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development in the next 5-year plan, which will be approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Speaking of the international situation, A.P. Kirilenko noted: The fight between the followers of peace and progress on the one hand, and the forces of oppression and war on the other, lately has been rapidly aggravated. Imperialism and reaction are gathering the most rotten regimes--regimes hated by the people--under their protection, are resorting to gross pressure on the developing countries and indulging in saber-rattling. They continue their undeclared war against the new Afghanistan, defend the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia and incite conflicts in the Near East and other areas of the world.

The consistent orientation of the socialist community toward detente, as well as our peace initiatives, the high authority of the countries of socialism and their solidarity with the peoples fighting for their liberation are all regarded by the imperialists as an insurmountable obstacle to the materialization of their aggressive intentions. That is why they are setting themselves the aim of achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

As is known, to this end the United States and NATO have decided to deploy new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. To the same end Carter's government has proclaimed a new nuclear strategy which incites feverish nuclear armament and enhances the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Beijing hegemonists are also taking part in the actions dangerous to peace, together with U.S. imperialism. The policy of the Beijing hegemonists is deeply hostile to socialism, detente and peace, time and again our enemies have tried to test the firmness of the socialist community. They make use of the difficulties cropping up in the building of socialism for undermining the foundations of the new social system.

The socialist path of development was prepared by the entire preceding history, and it corresponds to the people's vital interests. Naturally, it is not a smooth, beaten path, in its very substance, the building of socialism is a process of solving basically new and complicated tasks. At the same time these tasks must be solved in the fight against the intrigues of imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces--figuratively speaking, under barrage from the class enemy. As Leonid Brezhnev said, "The present world of socialism, with its successes and perspectives and all its problems, is still a young growing social organism in which everything is still unsettled and much still bears the traces of past historic epochs. The entire world of socialism is in motion and is constantly perfecting itself. Naturally, its development is taking place as a battle of the new against the old, through the solution of internal contradictions."

The destinies of our countries, their present and their future are inseparably bound to the communist parties. The more actively the party works among the people's masses as the vanguard of the workers class, and the better it feels the pulse of life and the working people's needs and moods, the quicker the conflicts will be resolved and the difficulties overcome. At the same time, the society's progress toward new goals will be more reliably ensured. With this activity the party is successfully fulfilling its noble mission--to politically lead and organize the people. The communists lead the masses behind them--and at the same time they learn from the masses. In the system of socialist democracy a significant role is played by the creative activity of mass social organizations, of the trade unions and women's, youth and creative unions of the intelligentsia. The communist parties are contributing to the fulfillment by these organizations of their tasks and functions in the all-popular feat of developing socialism. Toward their acting in the spirit of V.I. Lenin's legacy about the necessity of united, concordant work, of the united will of the workers class and all working people. At present the world socialism has an enormous potential which enables it to successfully solve the problems of social advance, to ward off the sallies of the class enemy and to proceed forward with assurance. We have a reliable compass--the Marxist-Leninist theory. We have on our side the truth of history and rich experience, the socialist countries' fraternal mutual aid.

The communists who follow the ideas of Leninism will also do everything in future to consolidate and develop the new society, to perfect the socialist way of life and to ensure the reliable defense of socialism.

Loyal to the humanitarian ideals of mankind, we will continue selflessly fighting against the threat of war and for international security, for creating a better future under the conditions of a lasting peace.

Comrade L. Brezhnev said that our country's foreign policy is the clear and honorable policy of peace, which is not directed against any third party. We are not scheming against anybody's territory, we are not meddling in anybody's internal affairs, but we will always be capable of successfully defending our rights and legitimate interests.

Recently the Soviet Union submitted to the UN General Assembly the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security." This document of primary significance contains specific proposals for the solution of a broad complex of the topical questions of consolidating peace. In conclusion A.P. Kirilenko said: We are encouraged by the fact that, in the noble right for halting feverish armament and for disarmament and a lasting peace, the Soviet Union is acting together with its realiable friends and allies. The unity of opinions and acts of the fraternal countries contains the guarantee of the success of the great cause of peace and socialism.

To the applause of those taking part in the meeting, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee A.P. Kirilenko presented the combine collective with a gift--a painting entitled "Red Square."

A.P. Kirilenko's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

The meeting was a display of fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, and loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

A.P. Kirilenko met with the party aktiv of West Bohemia. With G. Husak he laid a bouquet of red carnations at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

GDR ENVOY OTT CALLS ON, TALKS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

LD290957 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Reception of GDR Ambassador"]

[Text] On 13 October E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received Harry Ott, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR who is in our republic on an official visit. Kurt Enkelmanm, GDR trade representative in the USSR and Thomas Rech, chief of the protocol section at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, were with him at the reception.

During a friendly talk Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze acquainted the guest with the Georgian working people's achievements and with the successes with which they are ending the 10th 5-Year Plan. It was noted in particular that, according to preliminary figures, industrial output will be up by 41 percent. Multifaceted agriculture is developing harmoniously, too. Thus, the tea growers have fulfilled the 5-year plan and the viticulturalists are close to that, too. The republic's mood is good and there is an atmosphere of creative labor everywhere.

Georgia's working people, Comrade E.A. Shevarnadze then noted, are following the successes of the GDR--the first worker-peasant state in German history--with great interest and attention. We rejoice that friendship and mutual understanding between our countries are strengthening each year and that exchanges of commodities and culture are growing constantly. This is mutually enriching and serves the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Comrade Harry Ott conveyed a friendly greeting from Erich Honecker, first secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze and thanked him heartily for the warm reception and for the opportunity afforded him to familiarize himself with the Georgian people's life and work.

Like you, we are preparing, Comrade Ott noted, for our party's congress. The GDR working people are facing the same problems as are your country's working people--those of comprehensively increasing labor efficiency and the quality of goods.

The GDR receives machinery, equipment and raw materials from Georgia, and thousands of our country's citizens vacation in your beautiful republic. This must be of value and must be welcomed. We are proud of our friendship with the great Soviet Union and will strengthen it constantly.

G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was present at the reception.

GDR PROTESTS INTENSIFIED 'IDEOLOGICAL WARFARE' BY FRG

LD291351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 80 p 6

[TASS report: "Rebuffing Interference"]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct--As ADN reports, the GDR's Permanent Mission in Bonn has lodged a protest in connection with new attempts at FRG interference in the GDR's internal affairs. It has become known, the report says, that West German television companies intend to step up ideological warfare against the GDR from 1 January 1981; this runs counter to the normalization of relations and detente.

CSSR AGREEMENT ON SHIPS EQUIPMENT SIGNED

LD292206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow--An agreement has been signed here between the USSR and Czechoslovakia on the mutual delivery of ships and ships' equipment covering the period 1981-85. The volume of deliveries has been defined and the provision of parts for ships manufactured in Czechoslovakia provided for.

SOVIETS PURCHASE GRAIN FROM EEC DESPITE EMBARGO

WA292123 London REUTER in English 2044 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, Oct 29, REUTER--The Soviet Union has circumvented the U.S.-led grain embargo against it and bought 500,000 metric tons of subsidized animal feed from the European Economic Community, EEC commission sources disclosed today.

The sale was made this week through West German traders using a loophole in rules intended to make sure that EEC exports did not replace U.S. sales, the sources said.

The sale qualifies for an export subsidy of about 22 million dollars. Subsidies are paid on all such exports because EEC prices are higher than world levels.

After the partial U.S. embargo, imposed in response to the Soveit intervention in Afghanistan, the EEC imposed strict checks to ensure that normal trade flows were maintained. But as the Soviet Union never before bought the cereal-based feedstuff, no check on it was made, the official said.

EEC officials learned of the destination of the feed compound through trade sources.

The EEC commission yesterday suspended the export subsidy on the product to close the loophole. That decision expires tomorrow when a committee of national officials will review it.

EUROPARLIAMENT DEBATE ON INTEGRATED NAVAL FORCE SCORED

LD291407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in A. Nabatchikov's "World Today" roundup "Provocative Debate"]

[Text] The European Parliament Political Commission held a 2-day debate on a report by the French Deputy Diligent. The report contains recommendations on creating an integrated West European naval fleet and deploying its ships in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone on the pretext of "defending oil supply sea routes." Against whom does Diligent intend to defend this zone?

As is clear from a report in the bulletin LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, Diligent's report is full of false assertions to the effect that the Persian Gulf region from which Western Europe's main oil supplies come, is allegedly being threatened by the Soviet Union. The provocative nature of these fantasies and their anti-Soviet thrust are obvious. It is no accident that the communist faction resolutely opposed the holding of such a debate. According to the statement by French Communist Party Deputy J. Denis, the plan being hatched to create a West European fleet, evidences an intensification of pro-Atlantic tendencies within the European Parliament.

A group of communists has circulated in the Parliament a statement in which it is directly pointed out that in accordance with the Treaty of Rome on the establishment of the EEC and its organs, questions of defense do not come within the European assembly's sphere of competence. It is about time that certain figures in the European Parliament finally grasped this indisputable fact.

PONOMAREV VIEWS GULF CONFLICT, U.S. 'INTRIGUES'

LD291455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev article: "Who Is Taking Advantage of the Conflict"]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran has been going on for 5 weeks now. The fighting has not abated even for a single day along almost all of the Iranian-Iraqi border. The warring sides are exchanging air strikes against administrative centers and economic and military targets.

The communiques and reports from Iraq's main military command and the Iranian Armed Forces' combined headquarters are still extremely tendentious and contradictory. And Western news agencies' reports are fragmentary and by no means always accord with the truth. Nonetheless, it is now possible to try to draw up an overall picture of the course of the hostilities.

At first the Iraqi Armed Forces, developing an offensive in the southern sector of the border--in the direction of Dezful, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Abadan and other Khuzestan provincial centers and also in the vicinity of Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran--made headway.

Iraqi Defense Minister 'A. Khayrallah maintained that they had occupied an area twice as big as Lebanon. Then the offensive came to a halt. In some sectors Iranian forces began to launch more vigorous counterattacks.

Intense battles are currently underway in the Abadan and Khorramshahr areas. The ferocity of the battles is so great that the Iranian Supreme Defense Council proposed that Khorramshahr (which means blossoming, joyous city) be renamed Khuninshahr (city of blood). This name is now used in Iranian reports.

Both these important centers are completely blockaded by Iraqi forces. Baghdad maintains that its forces have not only surrounded Khorramshahr but have also taken it. Tehran resolutely denies these reports. Be that as it may, the Iraqi forces are encountering far greater resistance than they expected. It is clear that when the Iraqi leadership began its broad offensive it expected to advance more quickly. These expectations were apparently based on the assumption that the Iranian Army would not be able to offer the necessary resistance because of a shortage of command cadres, a decline in discipline and a lack of spare parts for the American military equipment which they use. And faced with a military defeat the Iranian regime would not hold out but would collapse completely.

The course of the hostilities shows, however, that, despite losses in the initial days of the battles, the Iranian forces continue to stubbornly resist. The Iranian Air Force is making pretty telling strikes on Iraqi rear targets, while Iranian helicopters are participating in practically all the ground forces' operations. Nor is there any doubt that in the past 5 days the situation inside Iran has been consolidated.

All this suggests that the conflict will be a protracted one. Different sources make different predictions about how long it will last--from 3 months (London's THE TIMES) to 1 year and even 2. The declared aims of the hostilities are also changing. Originally Iraq was laying claim to comparatively small sectors on the eastern shore of the Shatt al-'Arab, a total area of 508 square kilometers, but now the Iraqi press is publishing maps which designate the entire Province of Khuzestan, which Baghdad calls Arabistan, as Iraqi territory. The country's official representatives maintain that "the Iraqi Armed Forces are capable of and ready to achieve all the aims set by the Iraqi leadership in the light of the new development of political and military events." At the same time, Tehran states that the battles will continue until not a single Iraqi soldier remains on the territory that Iran considers its own.

It is now clear that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is developing not quite in the way, and, perhaps, not at all in the way envisaged by those who were interested in unleashing it, above all the United States. It is no secret that an overt armed clash was in keeping with Washington's aims.

The main objective was the desire to get its hands on the region's oil resources. As is known, proven oil stocks in Iran run to 7.9 and in Iraq to 4.2 billion tons (respectively 10.5 and 5.6 percent of all oil stocks in the capitalist world). Iran was the second and Iraq the third biggest exporter of oil and petroleum products in the capitalist world. Saudi Arabia, also in this region, has even bigger stocks, a higher extraction level and bigger exports. Important suppliers of oil for other countries include such Persian Gulf states as Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

Washington's first and chief policy aim in this region was to exploit all ways and means, including armed force, of course, of gaining control of the volume of extraction, the distribution and the price of Persian Gulf oil and also the supply routes.

The second aim was to establish a permanent and broad American military presence in this strategically extremely important region, which is an area of major oil deposits and important international lines of communication and which is comparatively close to the USSR's southern borders. According to transatlantic strategists, U.S. naval forces in the Arabian Sea and bases on the territory of adjacent states would guarantee Washington a dominant position throughout southwest Asia.

These aims were met by the White House chief's declaring the Persian Gulf region a sphere of U.S. "vital interests" which the United States intends to retain "by all necessary means, including military force."

Washington had other aims apart from these main ones: to "punish" Iran for overthrowing the shah's regime and renouncing the role of gendarme in the region; to disunite the Arab peoples, whose growing unity is obstructing the implementation of imperialist reaction's plans and blocking the path of Israeli expansion--Israel being the United States' main accomplice in the Near East; to simultaneously weaken both Iran and Iraq--important factors in the anti-imperialist struggle; and to undermine the national liberation movements, above all the Palestinian resistance movement.

All these aspirations of the U.S. ruling circles are patently aggressive. But not only aggressive. They are thoroughly adventurist and therefore especially dangerous.

Taking advantage of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, the United States wasted no time in intensifying its military presence off their shores. It is well enough known that the United States has an armada of warships there. But the Pentagon did not stop at that. On the pretext of "protecting" certain states in the region it sent AWACS to the area and located a major radar station and more than 1,000 servicemen in Saudi Arabia.

Speaking on radio the other day, J. Carter stated that his administration has already taken "all the necessary measures" to be able to "react quickly" in the Persian Gulf area. "We have deployed military equipment and material for 12,000 Marines and ammunition for 500 aircraft," the President said. We have made arrangements for the use of military facilities in five different areas. We have deployed two aircraft carrier strike formations in the Indian Ocean. They give us air and sea superiority which enables us to act at a moment's notice."

Direct U.S. military interference in events in Southeast Asia is aggravated by the fact that it has involved its allies and partners in this dirty business. Two dozen French warships are sailing the waters of the Arabian Sea with the U.S. ships. An Australian Navy aircraft carrier formation is on its way. British destroyers and frigates are operating with the U.S. fleet. They have already started the "Beacon Compas-80" joint maneuvers off the shores of Iran. During a provocative visit to West Berlin American General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, pointed to these maneuvers as a model of "cooperation" between the NATO countries in the defense of U.S. interests in different parts of the world.

Faced with ever growing world public protest against American interference in the affairs of southwest Asia, barely concealed by U.S. verbal assurances of neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and the increasingly obvious failure of certain expectations connected with this conflict, Washington is now executing very cunning maneuvers. American press organs and leading administration figures are increasingly stating that the United States is prepared to give Iran spare parts for combat equipment, lift the embargo on American-Iranian trade and release billion of dollars belonging to Iran which are frozen in U.S. banks in return for the release of the hostages.

Needless to say, the release of the hostages would be a devastating trump card for Carter, a card he needs to win the election game in the United States which has entered its final phase. The present occupants of the White House would do a lot to get this card.

Another variant of the development of events is not ruled out in this connection. The press has reported that on the eve of the presidential elections the United States may try to organize another armed invasion of Iran--again "in order to free the hostages." The well informed commentator J. Anderson wrote about the existence of these plans. According to him, the start of the invasion would be preceded by a big concentration of naval forces on the Iranian coast and military maneuvers. Both are happening right now.

No matter what scenario Washington uses to fuel the Iranian-Iraqi conflict situation, they are all exceptionally dangerous. The Soviet Union resolutely opposes any intrigues by imperialist reaction. The USSR advocates the speediest political settlement of the conflict through the efforts of both sides--Iran and Iraq--without any outside interference.

Like any other part of the world the Persian Gulf region is the sphere of vital interests of the states of that area and nobody else. No one has the right to meddle in their affairs acting as guardians or self-styled "custodians of order."

BAGHDAD, TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING CITED

LD291344 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct, TASS--As was reported by the high command of Iraq, Iraqi troops destroyed during the past twenty four hours several Iranian transports and captured great amounts of military equipment, ammunition and military supplies. Iraqi troops shot down two Iranian aircraft.

According to the communique Iranian aircraft made raids on the city of Kirkuk and various targets in the provinces of Sulaimaniya, Ta'meena and Nainawa. Civilian casualties are reported.

Tehran, 29 Oct, TASS--Radio Tehran reported that Iranian troops forced the Iraqis to retreat on individual sections of the front in Khuzestan Province, inflicting on them heavy losses in manpower and material. The Iranian forces also made several raids on Iraqi territory.

During combat operations they destroyed several Iraqi tanks and other vehicles. Iranian anti-aircraft gunners brought down two helicopters. The radio says that as a result of shelling of the city of Ahvaz by Iraqi artillery there are killed and wounded among civilians. Especially strenuous fighting is going on in the areas of the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

OFFICIAL PLEDGES 'BROTHERLY SUPPORT' FOR GULF COUNTRIES

TA281815 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Report on interview with Mirza Ibrahimov, head of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity of Asian and African Countries, recorded in Russian fading into Persian translation]

[Excerpts] On what concerns the Soviet Union, it must be said that the Soviet Union is a total supporter of stopping the military activities between Iran and Iraq, which are considered neighborly and friendly countries. The Soviet Union thinks that the problems of discord between these two countries should be solved around a negotiating table.

Mirza Ibrahimov, head of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity of Asian and African countries, said in conclusion that we are confident that (?our conference will play an appropriate role) in revealing the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf region and in the matter of mobilizing all the patriotic forces of this region as well as world-wide social circles to repel these dangerous plots.

The future of the Persian Gulf region countries (?should be determined by the nations) of this region. They should be masters of their fate and resources. The countries of the Persian Gulf region can rely on the brotherly support and the solidarity of the Soviet people in reaching this goal.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET S. YEMEN PRIME MINISTER

LD291531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev, Tikhonov message to South Yemen's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the first anniversary of the signing of the USSR-PDRY friendship and cooperation treaty]

[Text] To 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people we cordially congratulate you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, Government and working people of Democratic Yemen on the first anniversary of the signing of the USSR-PDRY friendship and cooperation treaty.

The conclusion of the Soviet-South Yemeni treaty marked an important stage in the development of friendly relations between our countries and peoples. The treaty strengthened even more the ties of fraternal solidarity that unite us in the joint struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, has stimulated the further all-round broadening of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and actively serves the cause of strengthening anti-imperialist and progressive forces.

We express confidence that relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen will continue to develop successfully on the treaty's sound basis in the interests of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and security in the Near East and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov

SAUDI ARABIAN-LIBYAN SPLIT SERVES IMPERIALISTS INTERESTS

LD291904 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Western news agencies report that Saudi Arabia has severed diplomatic relations with Libya. The agencies' comments in this respect once more reflect the interests of Western imperialist circles in exploiting the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in order to split the anti-imperialist front of the Middle East peoples and to weaken their struggle for the removal of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression. REUTER, for example, says that the main reason for the severing of relations between the two countries is the fact that they support two different sides in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Through this, the agency deliberately distorts the real stand of the Jamahiriyah, which has called on both Iran and Iraq to stop fighting and to direct efforts toward struggle against the increasing U.S. danger in the Middle East. This stand itself is the reason for the Libyan leadership's strong criticism of the U.S. administration's decision to send the AWACS spy aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

It must be pointed out that Libya's anti-imperialist national course is but a part of the policy of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which also includes opposition to the Camp David's intrigues against the Arab peoples since it is impossible to undermine these intrigues without the firm struggle against the plots of U.S. imperialism which uses the Israeli aggressors and the Arab capitualtionists as tools in the Middle East. It is for this reason that the leaders of the countries of the front consider it their duty to expose the course of the Arab politicians who try to whitewash the face of U.S. imperialism and who assist the attempts of the protectors of Israel to carry out their plans in the region.

It is natural that all Arab patriots should concentrate their efforts on consolidating the unity of the Middle East countries against imperialism and on repelling imperialist and Zionist attempts to sow the seeds of hostility and hatred among these countries. It is for this reason that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict adds to the concern of those who are actually, and not just by words, eager to implement the resolutions of the two Arab conferences in Baghdad. This anxiety has every foundation. The tragic events of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict vastly benefit those who are known in the world to be international gendarmes. The ordinary and simple worry [inzi'aj] about which the Washington strategists made so much fuss at the beginning of the conflict between Iran and Iraq has now been replaced by [word indistinct] measures which threaten the countries of the region. Pressure for the idea of armed interference by Washington goes hand in hand with Washington's initiative to hold a summit of West European countries, on the pretext of ensuring the security of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and the continuation of oil supplies.

The Algerian newspaper AL-MUJAHID says that the plan for the armed intervention has been prepared and is actually being implemented. This is supported by a report from Saudi Arabia regarding the arrival of modern U.S. weapons, and also the visit of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jones, to Saudi Arabia. The newspaper adds: It is not only Saudi Arabia which can be a base for U.S. aggression; it is worthwhile to remember Israel, the loyal gendarme of the United States in the Middle East, and the assurances of the Egyptian leadership to give its bases to U.S. Armed Forces.

In the light of this development of events, Saudi Arabia's decision to sever relations with Libya can only arouse regret among the Arabs' friends and those of goodwill. Non-cooperation between these two countries pleases only those who want to see the Arab world split, divided and weakened by internal wars; it pleases only those who violate with impudence the rights and interests of the Muslim peoples.

VISIT OF ISRAELI PRESIDENT HIGHLIGHTS AS-SADAT 'ISOLATION'

LD300847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from M. Rostarchuk "World Today" roundup: "In a Tunnel of Isolation"]

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat has been unprecedentedly garrulous in the last 2 days since there have been two reasons for speeches. And there has been an audience--or more exactly--an audience of one, Israeli President Navon. As a guest, he could not avoid listening to the expatiating As-Sadat, with marked attention even--so as not to violate diplomatic etiquette.

First the Egyptian president spoke at the opening ceremony about a tunnel under the Suez Canal. This engineering project (in which, it is true, as correspondents have remarked, there are no lighting or ventilation systems in operation) was called a "wonder of the world" by As-Sadat and praised as a "fruit of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty". He also declared that the tunnel is no more and no less than a symbol that Egypt cannot be isolated.

Alas, As-Sadat, as is known, was passing off fantasy for fact: The Cairo regime has long since driven itself into a tunnel of isolation from which there is not even a hint of an exit in sight. And the current visit by the Israeli president to Egypt has merely demonstrated the depth of this isolation.

As-Sadat is receiving Navon with accentuated pomp but this cannot however sweeten the bitterness which the visit has provoked among many Egyptians. For Navon has arrived in Cairo after Jerusalem has been proclaimed the "eternal and indivisible capital" of the Zionist state by Israel, after the question of annexing the Golan Heights has been raised in the Israeli parliament, and at the same time as Israeli carrion crows continue to spread death on Lebanese soil and to burn down Palestinian and Lebanese refugee camps.

But As-Sadat could find nothing better than to turn to Navon and call on Israel to "find a just solution" to the problem of Palestinian autonomy. Without the aid of terror or napalm or phosphorus bombs?

As-Sadat Betraying Arab Interests

LD291322 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Up the Down Staircase"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

The Israeli Cabinet of Ministers took an unprecedented step: Yesterday it urgently endorsed the agreements reached during the Israeli President Navon's not-yet-finished visit to Egypt.

Why are Begin and Co. in such a hurry? Not because Navon's visit to Cairo, the visit which was presented by Western propaganda as a purely ceremonial one, became Israel's new triumph over the Egyptian president's "fidelity to principle"?

It is known that Tel Aviv, within the framework of the purely separate peace with Egypt, seeks to emphasize exactly the bilateral character of the agreements being concluded with Cairo. The aim of such a tactic is clear--to cut off irrevocably the links that still connect Egypt with the rest of the Arab world. This is why Begin insists on an acceleration by Cairo of the rate of "normalization" the meaning of which is to consolidate contacts in the politico-economic and then military spheres between Egypt and Israel.

These are obviously the goals which are pursued by the agreements imposed by Navon. Israel's official circles deliberately pass their contents over in silence. However, concrete fields of "normalization" are pointed out in the press. Among them are an expansion of cooperation in agriculture, in the development of water resources and, finally, tourism. It is not difficult to put in plain language these general-in-meaning wordings. The unilateral character of the "cooperation" strikes the eye. In the agrarian sector, it will come to the use of Israel experts on a large scale and to the penetration of this major sphere of the country's economy by Israel's agrarian-industrial complexes with all the ensuing ruinous consequences for Egypt. An expansion of tourist contacts will lead to a "neo-conquest" of Egypt by Israeli tourists--the bearers of Zionist and anti-Arab propaganda. The country's left-wing forces have long been warning of a danger of such kind of contacts.

And, finally, the problem of "water resources". It is known that As-Sadat has already promised to Menahem Begin to give the green light to the utilization of the Nile waters for the irrigation of the Israeli desert Negev, which was described by the progressive circles of the Egyptian public as a plunder of the national water resources of Egypt. And not only of it but also of all the countries situated in the Nile area.

Such is the essence of the agreements reached in Cairo. As-Sadat, true to his principles, tried to portray the case in such a way that the understandings ostensibly cover also the sphere of "administrative autonomy", creating an impression of certain Israel's "concessions" in that matter. But at a press conference in Luxor, Navon rebuffed the Egyptian president by stating that he "would not express exaggerated hopes".

The escalation of As-Sadat's concessions under Washington's and Tel Aviv's pressure is the way up the down staircase--to the quagmire of betrayal of the interests of the Arabs and first of all the Arab people of Palestine, of whom the Egyptian president is trying to pose as a self-styled patron.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP TO SYRIAN ENVOY

LD242100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In the Kremlin today Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR. Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador and stressed that the lofty award is to mark his active work to develop and strengthen all-round relations between our countries. The award is deeply symbolic: Relations between the Soviet and Syrian peoples truly have become the relations of true friends. A natural and logical consequence of the steadfast and dynamic development of those relations was the recent concluding by our countries of a friendship and cooperation treaty signed by Comrades Brezhnev and Al-Asad.

In accepting the award, the ambassador expressed sincere gratitude for the high evaluation given to his work aimed at serving the cause of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation which is becoming more and more profound and all-embracing from year to year.

On the same day Jabr al-Kafri, in connection with the end of his mission to Moscow, was received by Comrade Gromyko. He cordially congratulated the ambassador on his being awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples for his active participation in developing and strengthening all-round relations between the Soviet Union and Syria. Certain questions of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations and the situation in the Near East were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CHAIRMAN MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM

Further on Kiev Stopover

AU280958 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission to organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, stopped over in Kiev on the way to Moscow. At Borispol Airport, decorated with the state flags of socialist Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR, Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian statesmen accompanying him were welcomed by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; Army General Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order decorated Kiev Military District; Fedorchuk, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Security Committee; and other officials. On the same day Mengistu Haile-Mariam and other persons accompanying him left for Moscow.

Arrival in Moscow

A comparison of the item entitled "Mengistu Arrives in Moscow, Welcomed by Soviet Leaders" found on page J 1 of the 27 October Sub-Saharan Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report on Mengistu's arrival published on page 1 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 October 1980 reveals that the following were also present among the welcoming party: "N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"; "N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister."

First Round of Talks

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on Visit of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam" and subtitled "Opening of Talks" found on page J 1 of the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report on the Soviet-Ethiopian talks published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 October 1980 reveals the following variations:

On page J 1, last paragraph, PRAVDA supplies additional title of Addis Tedla as "member of the PMAC Political Committee and the COWPE Executive Committee."

On page J 2 PRAVDA adds the following to the end of the item:

Taking part in the talks are:

On the Soviet side--A.I. Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; B.Ye. Kiransovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and V.A. Ustinov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Third African Department;

On the Ethiopian side--Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; (Kassa Gebre), minister of urban development and housing; Goshu Wolde, minister of education; Geremew Debele, minister of agriculture; Mengistu (Gemechu), assistant to the chairman of the PMAC; Col (Gebreyes Volde-Khanna), chief of the Revolutionary Army Main Political Directorate; (Fasika Sidelil), first deputy chief of the COWPE Ideology Department; (Nesibu Tayye), Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR; and (Shevandan Belete), second deputy chief of the COWPE Organizational Department.

Brezhnev Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD291111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text of Brezhnev speech at 27 October Kremlin dinner in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu!

Comrade, friends!

We are sincerely glad to meet again the head of socialist Ethiopia, our Ethiopian friends. This meeting will undoubtedly become an important landmark in the development of friendship between our countries and peoples. This confidence is already justified by today's talks which were marked by mutual sincerity and confidence.

Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation now spreads to all major spheres of public life--politics, economics and culture. Every article of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia here, in the Kremlin, 2 years ago is being filled with ever richer content.

This confirms once more the well-known truth that when relations between countries are built on the basis of such principles as equality, noninterference in each other's affairs, respect for specific ways of social development and solidarity, things are moving ahead.

Ethiopia is one of the ancient African countries. Its vivid culture is well known far beyond Africa. And today the people of Ethiopia has its say in matters of revolutionary reformation of society.

There are no revolutions that are alike as twins. The specificity of historical traditions, of the situation, of the balance of public forces always make revolutionary work an extremely creative process. And this we see from Ethiopia's example.

It was interesting for us to learn in greater detail about the problems being tackled by our Ethiopian comrades, about profound social changes in their country.

The state of international affairs was also discussed at today's talks. We are living in a changing world which is still very far from tranquility and accord. And I am glad to say that Moscow and Addis Ababa hold identical views concerning principal phenomena.

There are dangerous seats of tension in the international arena. There are mined zones, so to speak, where one should exercise double or triple caution.

I am saying this in connection with the vicious vogue in the USA to move about fleets on any occasion, to increase military activity in places where restraint is more appropriate. A revolution in Iran, and they rush a fleet to its shores, try to secure new bases near it. A conflict between Iran and Iraq, and they send new ships to the Persian Gulf and look for bases still more zealously. In short, every time the choice is made in favor of gross pressure and blackmail. And this only aggravates tension.

If, as they say, there really exist apprehensions over the security of major sea communication lines including the Hormuz Strait, there is a realistic way to ensure such security. It was indicated in May this year at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. The socialist countries stand for unimpeded navigation on the sea. Therefore they suggest lowering and limiting military activity where major sea lanes pass. These proposals hold special importance now.

Our policy was dictated and is dictated by reason and goodwill. We are not subject to fruitless irritability and are always ready for serious efforts for the benefit of detente and peace.

That is why we are satisfied by the fact that Soviet-American talks on curbing the nuclear arms race in Europe have begun, at last, in Geneva. The Soviet Union will contribute to their success. Much depends on the position of the American side, the more so that the results of the talks are in the final count linked with the ratification of the SALT II treaty which is still blocked by the United States.

Comrades, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended in our country a few days ago. They did not formally discuss international issues but if we look into the essence of the decisions taken, we shall see that the international aspect of the matter is undoubtedly present in them.

We reiterate again and again that the primary task for us now and for the future remains improvement of the welfare of the Soviet people and a fuller satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements.

And this dictates quite a definite international policy, one of assuring peaceful external conditions for the country, i.e. a course toward detente, disarmament and cooperation.

It goes without saying that the contribution made by every state, by every continent to strengthening peace is invaluable today and we welcome the noble role of socialist Ethiopia which persistently comes out for the unity of African countries in carrying out constructive tasks, in establishing peaceful international cooperation.

I propose a toast:

To the health of Mengistu Haile Mariam and other leaders of socialist Ethiopia, to the further strengthening of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, to the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

Mengistu Kremlin Dinner Address

LD291151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text of speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, at 27 October Grand Kremlin Palace dinner: "Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's Speech"]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Comrades!

First of all I want to express my sincere gratitude for the positive attitude Comrade Brezhnev has always displayed toward our revolution and the Ethiopian people, and also toward myself personally and other Ethiopian revolutionaries. The warm and fraternal reception extended to me and the Ethiopian delegation I am heading on our arrival in the great city of Moscow is a vivid manifestation of the Soviet people's warm feelings toward all revolutionary Ethiopia's people, for which I am deeply grateful. I would also like to assure you that we will take advantage of the opportunity presented by our stay in the Soviet Union--Lenin's motherland, which has become a beacon of hope for all the world's oppressed masses, the land where the dawn of freedom broke--in order to emphaisze with still greater force the unity of our aims and struggle, unity whose value is confirmed by life itself.

The awareness that our struggle is also your struggle and our victory also your victory prompts me first of all to declare that after 6 years of persistent struggle culminating in a number of victories, our revolution has reached the confidence-inspiring stage of consolidation. It is scarcely necessary to stress that this victory was the end result of tremendous scarifices by our people, and also of the swift and timely internationalist assistance offered by our true, close and sincere friends such as the Soviet Union. It is with a profound sense of satisfaction that I convey to the CPSU, the Soviet people and the Soviet Government the comradely and fraternal greetings and unvarying gratitude of Ethiopia's peoples' masses, who have now with the utmost clarity prevailed over their enemies.

The Soviet and Ethiopian peoples are heroic fighters dedicated to the cause of peace. They both have a long history renowned for outstanding exploits. Your great people's support and solidarity, particularly when imperialism unleashed war against our country in 1896, and again in 1935, when we fell victim to fascist aggression, and also just recently, when the imperialists, expansionists and forces of reaction pooled their efforts with the aim of stifling our revolution, provide cogent evidence of our two peoples' longstanding friendship. However, the fetters of the feudal regime gave the Ethiopian people no opportunity to openly display their feelings of friendship for Soviet people or demonstrate the common nature of our struggle. These cherished feelings eventually found expression in our revolution, which led to the establishment of the current close fraternal relations, built in a new spirit and in the name of new goals. We are deeply convinced that this visit will contribute to renewing our traditional relations, will consolidate their foundation and will thereby deepen and expand mutual cooperation.

I would like to express to you, Comrade Brezhnev, the worthy leader of Lenin's party, you who have devoted all your life to building communism and to fighting for peace throughout the world and for the increased material well-being and prosperity of the peoples, the profound gratitude and thanks of the Ethiopian people and government for your outstanding personal contribution to the friendship between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and to consolidating our revolution.

Comrade President Brezhnev,

Comrades,

I and my comrades here have visited the Soviet Union before, but the fact that the present visit is taking place on the eve of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist revolution is a source of special joy for us all. The Soviet Union, which in a historically short time was transformed from a backward agrarian country into the power that ushered in the era of space exploration, has demonstrated what a scale of development mankind can achieve by liberating itself from oppression and exploitation and embarking on the path of fighting for equality, justice, peace and socialism. This wonderful example gives us and other struggling peoples new courage and inspires us with hope.

What is particularly impressive is the fact that this rapid rate of growth and development has been achieved despite the tremendous sacrifices that had to be made in defending the country against imperialist and fascist aggressions, and also in restoring the ravaged national economy. During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union lost 20 million of its citizens, one-third of the country's national wealth was destroyed, and thousands of cities and villages were reduced to ruins. The determined and hard-working Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, not only completely restored the national economy but also lifted the country to an unprecedented level of economic, social, cultural and political development and military might. Now the USSR is the mightiest ally and pillar of the struggle throughout the world against imperialism and colonialism and for the peoples' freedom and prosperity. The tremendous achievements in fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan, elaborated by the party, and the high productivity and efficiency rightly evoke admiration.

The Soviet Union--the first socialist country--was compelled to rely entirely on itself both in defending the revolution and in economic development. However, the other revolutions that have followed the October Revolution have had the good fortune to be able to count on the Soviet Union's support. We believe that we have a special advantage, since we are being tempered in alliance with the socialist countries and progressive forces and have free access to the rich experience of the first and leading revolutions. So we are firmly confident that, being in such a favorable position, we will be able to rapidly achieve a high degree of development without great delay. This confidence is reinforced by our revolution's achievements already, which have largely been the result of utilization of the experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and also of their cooperation and assistance.

After a lengthy struggle to strengthen the new system, socialist Ethiopia has at last achieved a certain stability. The people's masses are currently engaged in raising their political consciousness and are taking part in the revolutionary process by strengthening their mass organizations. Our revolution recently took a historic step forward in the political sphere. I refer to the successful holding of the first congress of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, which adopted historic resolutions, elaborated correct political guidelines and approved the regulations currently in force. The commission, set up after a long struggle, is now developing its activity openly and at full speed. A whole series of measures is being implemented to create the preconditions for forming a working people's party, which is a cardinal demand of the revolution. So the day is not far distant when the leadership of the revolution will be exercised by a party.

We are doing everything in our power to ensure that only true and proven communists are enlisted in our party's ranks. We are confident that the creation of the party will consolidate the Ethiopian revolution to a tremendous extent, for whose success thousands of lives have been sacrificed.

Another direction of our revolutionary activity to which great importance is attached is economic development. The present Herculean struggle to build a new society of true equality and prosperity began under the conditions of unrelieved poverty inherited from the past. Soviet comrades are well aware that it is now 2 years since, under the leadership of the Supreme Central Planning Council, we began working on the basis of short-term and long-term plans. We have now successfully carried out the first and second stages of our campaign to develop the economy and culture. Enriched with experience and having improved working methods, we have set about implementing the third stage.

The second stage of the campaign, like the first, made it possible to strengthen the economy and to lay a firm foundation for further development. As a result of the first two stages of the campaign, the average annual increase in gross domestic product has totaled 5.3 percent, which can be regarded as a real achievement under the conditions of the complex problems and the general recession in the world economy.

Since the end of the armed struggle against various enemies of the revolution we have focused our efforts on economic and social development so as to satisfy as a matter of priority the vital needs of the people's masses and ultimately to create a firm basis for the future building of socialism. Our ultimate goal is to organize the peasants--who used to be landless but have now received land from the revolution and become free people--and the other working people into cooperatives, which will make it possible to increase production and improve output quality; to develop collective farms, state farms, industrial enterprises and craftsmen's cooperatives; and also to eliminate unemployment and illiteracy. The rapid growth of peasant and craftsmen's cooperatives gives us grounds for believing and the foundation for a socialist economy is being laid.

We are gratified by the positive results of our activity to assist, via resettlement, our fellow citizens who have suffered as a result of military operations and natural disasters, and also of the efforts so far to provide orphans with shelter, education and the necessary concern.

The masses' active participation in the campaign to eliminate illiteracy, started only a year ago, has made it possible to teach 7 million people to read and write, and we can confidently predict that in 7 years illiteracy will have been eradicated. Our efforts in this field not only serve as an example to their countries at a similar low level of development, but also vividly demonstrate what a people who have the correct orientation and are seeking a better future are capable of doing.

However gratifying our achievements in the social and economic spheres, much more must be done to raise the people's living standards. The guarantee of socialist Ethiopia's continued successful development is the energy of its 30 million hard-working people, its tremendous material resources and the revolutionary transformations that have been implemented. We are confident that our friends, and especially the Soviet Union, are acting with us in the struggle to create the new society, whose main features are true equality and prosperity. This gives us still greater confidence that we will achieve our goal.

Ethiopia's sincere desire for peaceful coexistence is demonstrated by its consistent policy of good neighborliness. Our revolution is in favor of equality, justice and peace. And we offer friendship to all who take an understanding view of our stance and have good intentions toward us.

We are satisfied by the awareness that revolutionary Ethiopia's tireless efforts in implementing its policy of good neighborliness, based on the principles of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement, have already yielded good fruit. This is shown by the relations of cooperation that we are developing with Kenya and the Republic of Djibouti and by the level of rapprochement achieved with our neighbor--the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. This rapprochement, based on the traditional fraternal relations between the two countries, opens up good prospects for developing cooperation between the peoples and stability in the region.

Ethiopia also maintains harmonious relations with its neighbors on the other side of the Red Sea--the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic. Ethiopia has a special relationship, tested in the fire of struggle, with the PDRY, its close friend and ally. It is precisely because of their common interests and united aims that these two countries have been the target of imperialist blackmail in the region.

Somalia, which pursues an expansionist policy, still remains a threat to peace in the region. The Mogadishu rulers, who stubbornly refuse to learn the lesson of the damage caused by their aggressive war, are continuing to implement acts of sabotage and to terrorize the peaceful solution by sending in and openly stationing on neighboring countries' territory armed servicemen of its regular army. It should be noted that the OAU "good offices committee" resolution approved in Lagos in August confirms that the Ogaden is part of Ethiopia's national territory and calls on the organization's member states to observe the principle of territorial integrity and noninterference in other states' internal affairs, and also to refrain from actions threatening peace. However, the Somali leaders took no notice of this.

Moreover, they have agreed to rent the ports of Berbera, Mogadishu and Chisimaio as bases for U.S. Armed Forces with the clear aim of drawing the United States into the Somalian-Ethiopian conflict and thus of threatening peace not only in this region but throughout the world. Thereby they have clearly confirmed their new role as imperialism's puppet. [paragraph continues]

Imperialism's new bulwark in east Africa and the buildup of arms there are directed against both the Ethiopian revolution and the Ethiopian state's existence and against peace in the region and throughout the world. We therefore pointed to this danger in messages to the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab leqgue and the nonaligned movement. We sent delegations bearing messages to heads of state and government of various African, European, Asian and Latin American countries in which we set out our position and asked for their cooperation in efforts to prevent the establishment of U.S. military bases in the region and in the struggle to eliminate the threat to peace. The reaction to this was favorable since those countries share our views and concern over the danger of a U.S. military presence in Somalia. The majority of those to whom we addressed ourselves assured us of their readiness to cooperate in averting the danger created by the U.S. presence in our region. Since the U.S. Government will bear the entire responsibility for the consequences of its provocative presence in Somalia, we want to take the opportunity to call again for it to review this step. We state that for its part it would be reasonable and proper to take note of the fact that the conflagration which it is inflaming may engulf areas beyond the limits of our region.

Comrade Brezhnev,

Comrades,

The U.S. Government's recent adventurist steps not only present a danger for our region's peace and stability but could also plunge the world into a new war. The increase in the NATO budget, the decision to deploy further Pershing missiles in Europe, the intensification of the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean basin, the establishment of new bases and of the Rapid Deployment Force, or, more properly, the "rapid intervention forces," and the shelving of the SALT II agreement--all this bears witness to a new outbreak of U.S. militarism which has already brought the world to the brink of war. The pooling of efforts directed toward averting such steps, which bear the danger of war, must be the primary obligation for all peace-loving countries.

Your great country, a staunch defender of the cause of peace and our close friend, is generally recognized and respected for its tireless struggle for detente and disarmament. Your peace-loving country, which is building communism, consistently upholds respect for the principles of the United Nations, the OAU, the nonaligned movement and other international organizations. But imperialism can always find a pretext to unleash a campaign of slander against the Soviet Union's adherence to the cause of world peace. In this connection it is gratifying to note that solidarity with the heroic people of Afghanistan in their struggle for their legitimate rights and for freedom, to the imperialists' dissatisfaction, has won the support and admiration of all the forces devoted to the ideals of justice and democracy.

The issues of detente and disarmament are worthy of the utmost attention. Our world is endangered, threatened by catastrophe. This is evident from the fact that the enormous sum of $1 billion per day is spent on acquiring weapons. The fact that socialism pursues a policy of peace while imperialism pursues a policy of aggression has become generally acknowledged. This is most clearly attested by the U.S. Senate's refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty which, on the initiative of the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, was signed nearly 2 years ago in Vienna. The Soviet Union's efforts on many levels in the struggle for peace, despite the U.S. refusal to ratify this treaty, arouse the admiration, enjoy the support of all peace-loving peoples. Solidarity with the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and likewise the intensification of the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, is an integral part of the worldwide struggle for peace. And, proceeding from this very conviction, revolutionary Ethiopia has made and will make its contribution to the cause of our African brothers' struggle for freedom and independence. We will express our specific solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for full independence.

Although Africa is politically independent, the same can scarcely be said of its economic position. Africa's constant role as a source for supplies of cheap raw materials vitally important for the imperialist countries' economy, has led, on the one hand, to the enrichment of its exploiters becoming rich and, on the other, its own increasing impoverishment. This state of affairs must be revised immediately. The situation whereby some become poor while others become increasingly richer is not only intolerable but also presents a potential threat to world peace; whence arises the need to step up efforts directed toward establishing a new international economic order.

Comrade Brezhnev,

Comrades,

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia, as defenders of the cause of peace, equality and freedom, are linked by steadily strengthening ties whose pinnacle was the signing of a friendship and cooperation treaty. We have no doubt that this visit will be a major contribution to strengthening our cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. We Ethiopians can learn much from the first socialist country. The Soviet Union is a great country where more than 100 nationalities, speaking 130 languages, live in harmony on the basis of the principles of equality and democracy. I feel true pride in my Ethiopian compatriots' friendship with the wonderful USSR people, whose great achievements elicit the deserved joy and pride not only of Soviet citizens but also of citizens of all the world's peace-loving countries, for whom the example of the USSR people is a source of tremendous inspiration and alliance with them is a source of courage.

In conclusion I would like to express our sincere gratitude for the warm reception and comradely hospitality extended to us since the moment we arrived in the wonderful city of Moscow, and also for the support for all our efforts. Allow me, comrades, to propose a toast:

To the further development of the friendship and prosperity of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia!

To the health and long life of Comrade President Brezhnev!

To proletarian internationalism!

To the health of all the comrades and esteemed guests present here!

'Friendship, Mutual Understanding'

LD291618 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Ethiopian summit talks have ended in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam. The regular Soviet-Ethiopian summit meetings confirm the two countries' relations as close and cordial. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed 2 years ago in the Soviet capital serves as a reliable foundation for the all-round ties between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

At present the Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation embraces all the major spheres of social life--political, economic and cultural. With Soviet tecnnical assistance Ethiopia is building 60 various projects. At the just ended talks the main guidelines were specified for further development of the friendly relations.

The talks in Moscow have reaffirmed the coincidence of the two countries' stand on the crucial issues for our times and the identity of their assessments of the situation in various parts of the world.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia have come out in favor of an energetic effort against the intensification of the war danger, for resolving disputes by peaceful political means, for turning detente into an assertive trend in international life.

Both the USSR and Ethiopia have condemned the United States for augmenting its military presence in East Africa, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region as that creates a threat to international peace and security. The Soviet and Ethiopian leaders have reaffirmed their countries' commitment to promoting mutual understanding and good neighborliness in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty by all states of the region, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and renouncement of territorial claims.

The Soviet-Ethiopian talks in Moscow were marked by an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and made an important contribution to a further consolidation of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and to securing the unity of all the progressive forces in the efforts for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

USTINOV MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD291228 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today received member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, National Defence Minister, Brigadier-General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan. A friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest.

SOLOMENTSEV DELIVERS REPORT AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD290905 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The 24 October session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was devoted to the tasks of RSFSR ministries, departments, soviet and economic organs in implementing the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum resolution and the propositions and conclusions set forth in the plenum speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Delivering a report at the session, M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, noted: RSFSR working people greeted with warm approbation the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions and the vivid and profound speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which provided a comprehensive and genuinely scientific analysis of the basic and fundamental problems of the USSR's economic and social development. Ways of solving topical problems were outlined and the most important tasks of the party and people at the present stage of building communism were defined in strict accordance with the laws of social development.

In the report and in speeches by members of the republic's government, the need to implement measures aimed at carrying out the party's social program was stressed. Its successful implementation is directly connected with the further development of agriculture.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon the federation's ministries and departments, the autonomous republic's councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to take steps to make more efficient use of kolkhoz and sovkhoz potential in increasing the production of produce from crop growing and livestock raising, to persistently introduce advanced experience, to improve labor and production organization and to energetically and thoroughly solve the problems of the reorganization of the countryside.

The session examined the drafts of the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and of the RSFSR state budget for 1981 which will be submitted for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's examination.

TRANSCAUCASUS GUARDS APPREHEND BORDER VIOLATORS

LD291335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Lt (Res) V. Ponomarev report under the rubric "Border Life": "Ruse Did Not Help"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--The violators chose a sector which was not overlooked by a watchtower, stole right up to the borderline several times, listened and looked around them. They had entered the forest just before dawn, when mist covered the ground like a dense shroud. Here was the stream--the line of the state border. The three crossed it noiselessly. They made their way along the control-tracking strip, trying to select but unable to find a suitable place to cross it. One of them struggled to pull rubber boots onto his feet and crossed the strip in them. The other two hid in bushes. At that time the border detail comprising Pvt 1st Class Ye. Litvinov and dog-handler Pvt V. Gripas received an alarm signal. The Border Guards stealthily approached the sector where the signal system had been set off. Fresh tracks were just visible on the control-tracking strip--marks made by the soles of small rubber boots. The dog took up the scent. The Border Guards immediately rendered harmless the violator who had crossed the obstacle. He hurriedly obeyed the command "lie down," evidently hoping to divert the Border Guards' attention from his colleagues. But their fate, too, was predetermined. When the alarm group headed by Sr Lt A. Belyayev arrived, the spies had already been rendered harmless.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU301017 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 29 October 1980. Invited to the plenum were obkom first and second secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen who do not belong to the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission, as well as leaders of some ministries, departments, enterprises, associations and scientific establishments, railroad chiefs and responsible workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum examined issues concerning the results of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from its decisions and from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

A report was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The following comrades participated in the debate: Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman; Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance; Mysnichenko, Kharkovskiy Obkom first secretary; Lisitsyn, Voroshilovgradskiy oblispolkom chairman; Kovalenko, boiler makers brigade leader at the Frunze Machine-building Production Association in Sumy; Kirichenko, Odesskiy Obkom first secretary; Korzh, Ukrainian minister of sovkhozes; Kachura, Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Gierenko, Khersonskiy Obkom first secretary; Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade; Palazhchenko, Volynskiy Obkom first secretary; Shchepetilnikov, Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work; Gavrilova, Zdobutok Zhovtnya Kolkhoz chairman in (Talnovskiy) Rayon, Khersonskaya Oblast; Kachalovskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom first secretary; and Kutsevol, Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee chairman. Comrade Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed. The decision will be published in the press. The plenum promoted Skiba, Ivano-Frankovskiy Obkom first secretary, and Pichuzhkin, permanent representative of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers in the USSR Council of Ministers, from Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate members to full members.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has completed its proceedings.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON STATE PLAN FOR 1981

LD301213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Entering the First Year of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Our country's industrial potential increases with each 5-year plan. It is the foundation of socialist society's economic and social progress and the further improvement of the people's well-being.

Next year--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan--marks a major new step in developing our motherland's production forces. Soviet people embark on it armed with the prospect of creative deeds revealed by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech provided a profound analysis of the state of our economy and outlined ways of further developing the national economy and improving the people's living standard.

When they look at the documents of the Central Committee plenum Soviet people gain a deeper awareness of the economic and political significance of the results of the outgoing year and see clearly the tasks of the new stage in the implementation of the party's economic strategy. "In the eighties," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "the shifting of the economy onto an intensive development footing is to be completed and there is to be a sharp improvement in labor productivity and quality. A better standard of economic work and the instilling of a businesslike approach, responsibility and initiative into cadres are essential to production successes."

The state plan for the forthcoming year envisages a further increase in public wealth and industrial and agricultural output. National income used for consumption and accumulation will increase by R15 billion compared with the current year. Special attention is drawn to the development of the agroindustrial and food complex and to increasing commodity output. This will provide the basis for an increase in the population's real income and the successful solution of other social problems.

Next year industrial production will increase by 4.1 percent. Consumer goods production will increase by 4.2 percent. The rate and proportions of national economic development in the first year of the new 5-year plan are closely bound up with tasks in increasing production efficiency and, above all, increasing labor productivity. The plan is that the improvement of this indicator will account for around 90 percent of the increase in industrial output.

The efficiency of the economy is inextricably bound up with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. As is known, powerful, highly productive machinery and mechanisms are of great assistance to man in his work. That is why the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan and for the longer term attaches great importance to improving the technical standard of agricultural, highway construction and housing and transport machine building, and equipment for the oil and gas industry and also for the light and food industry.

The chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and other industrial sectors possess considerable reserves for increasing output. In order to exploit these reserves it is necessary to resolutely eliminate intrasectorial imbalance preventing the organization of smooth work and maximum utilization of the equipment of existing production units. Despite the large volume of metal smelted, there is still not enough of it. It is quite possible to ensure maximum satisfaction of demand if the range of articles produced is expanded. The durability and precision of rolled products are improved and continuous steel casting, powder metallurgy, electric steel-smelting conversion and other progressive process are more actively introduced. And metal consumers are urged to strictly observe economy measures.

As in the past, the party and state devote great attention to developing the fuel and energy complex. In terms of many important indicators our power industry is among the world leaders. At the same time, the key industrial sectors are faced with even more complex problems. To solve them it is necessary to successfully accomplish plan targets for the extraction of all types of fuel and generation of power in the current 5-year plan and create a basis for ensuring reliable long-term supplies for the country's consumers. All national economic sectors must persistently introduce energy-saving industrial processes, make fuller use of secondary fuel and strictly account for the extravagant use of fuel and energy.

An important feature of the first year of the new 5-year plan is the emphasis on the accelerated development of consumer goods production. To cope with the targets we need to commission more quickly and assimilate at full capacity each new shop, cut down on the amount of equipment and manpower idle time, and introduce advanced methods of production, labor and management organization. It is the task of planning organs, ministries and local soviets, and all production workers to react promptly to changes in demand.

The plan and budget for 1981 take into account progress so far in improving the economic mechanism. The broad and comprehensive implementation of this measure will permit fuller use of intensive factors of production growth and the attainment of high final results. More vigorous use must be made of team forms of labor organization and the normative method of wage fund planning, and the new indicator of normative net output growth must be introduced systematically.

Now that the plan for the first year of the 5-year plan has been ratified the main task is to ensure good work organization and the mobilization of the masses for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets. The successful solution of the present 5-year plan's tasks will be a reliable basis for efficient shock work in the new year. Party organizations are urged to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition and create a general atmosphere of high exactingness, organization, discipline and a creative attitude toward labor so that every labor collective is better prepared for efficient shock work from the very start of 1981. In this pre-October period there rings out with renewed force the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Improve productivity and the efficiency and quality of labor in every workplace!"

IMPORTANCE OF STEADY WORK RHYTHM, SECTOR INTERDEPENDENCE STRESSED

LD281021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Workers' Duty"]

[Excerpt] There is an increasing number of collectives which display a high sense of responsibility toward the interests of subcontracting workers and which value their reputation as reliable suppliers. At the same time, many complaints are made about failures to meet contractual commitments and about gross violations of state discipline. Enterprises often receive raw material, equipment and semifinished materials of poor quality and deliveries are often incomplete. Instead of undertaking a businesslike study of the specific causes of the lack of coordination and the conflicts which occasionally arise between subcontracting workers, some economic managers blame one another for everything and resort to red tape.

Another bad feature is the fact that party committees and primary party organizations sometimes tolerate this and fail to make a prompt and principled assessment of instances of this kind. At the major Cheboksarskiy industrial tractor plant site the contract organizations have been at odds for a long time. Through the fault of the Soyuzekskavatsiya, Spetsstroymekhanizatsiya and Chuvashstroykonstruktsiya trusts work is slow in a number of areas and complete deliveries of ferroconcrete structures at the prescribed times has not been organized. The general contractor--No 5 Trust--was urged to put things in order, yet it too is violating contract discipline and failing to provide work promptly for the subcontractors. The state of affairs at the construction site has been repeatedly examined by the Chuvashskiy Obkom and detailed decisions have been made, but there has been little change.

One widespread cause of the violation of contractual commitments is the narrow departmental or parochial approach. When solving questions of material and technical provision some economic organs strive primarily to satisfy their own needs--to the detriment of the interests of other regions and sectors. A resolute and uncompromising struggle must be waged against this. The crucial tasks facing the country at the end of the 5-year plan demand that ministries and departments intensify monitoring of the fulfillment of plans and contractual commitments and make a greater effort to call people to account for violations of state discipline.

"...We are bound to take into account the new demands made by new equipment and technology, the growing interdependence of sectors and production processes and the entire economic setup in our country today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "An interruption in the work of a single shop can mean losses of many thousands of rubles for the plant and can ultimately affect the entire sector."

Local party organs must make economic leaders strictly responsible for the fulfillment of contracts and for ensuring the regular shipment of finished output and they must develop all-around competition among subcontracting workers. Reciprocal commitments connected with the continuous operation of transport must be specially monitored. Communists can do a lot to ensure that transport idle time and cross hauls are reduced everywhere and deliveries of fuel, raw material, semifinished materials and other freight essential to the normal operation of enterprises in winter are expedited.

NEPOROZHNIY DESCRIBES POWER INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS

LD281557 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by R.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification: "The Country's Energy Might"]

[Text] In December 1980 an important date will be celebrated--the 60th anniversary of Lenin's Goelro [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] plan.

This long-term state plan--the first in world practice--for the comprehensive development of the national economy on the basis of electrification, elaborated on the initiative of V.I. Lenin and called, by him the party's second program, envisaged the construction over a 10-15 year period of 30 regional power stations with an annual output of 8.8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

Lenin's electrification plan was fulfilled within the shortest of the scheduled deadlines. And now compare two figures: 8.8 billion and 1 trillion. Electricity production in the country on the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress has increased 113 times in comparison with the year when the Goerlo plan was fulfilled. And in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan electricity output should reach 1.3 trillion kilowatt hours. How will such an increase be achieved?

Primarily, it must be noted that during the current 5-year plan major measures for further raising the technical standard and efficiency of the fatherland's power industry have been implemented. Today, the Soviet power industry occupies foremost positions in the world in terms of such indicators as unit capacities of power units and the voltage rating of electricity grids. Our country surpasses many Western countries in the scale of development of district heating systems. Less fuel is expended in producing a kilowatt hour of electricity at Soviet power stations than in many developed countries.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the unit capacity of power units being commissioned at the country's power stations has doubled on average, while in the preceding 5-year plan it was mainly power units of a capacity of 300 megawatts that were commissioned during the current 5-year plan--their capacity reached 500 and 800 megawatts and 1 gigawatt at nuclear power stations. One turbine at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, for example, has a greater capacity than the legendary Dneproges. In the near future a 1.2 gigawatt power unit will be brought into experimental-industrial operation at the Kostromskaya GRES. This is equivalent to two Dneproges's in a single turbine unit. In Lithuania the creation of the Ignalinskaya AES has been started. Here 1.5-gigawatt power units will operate, that is a single unit will virtually equal the capacity of the whole power station system introduced under the Goelro plan.

Now over 70 power stations with an individual capacity of 1 gigawatt or more are already in operation. By the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan there were only 48 of them.

The Krasnoyarsk GES and Bratsk GES--the largest in the world--with a capacity of respectively 6 and 4.5 gigawatts are in steady operation. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk GES was completed and the Zaporozhskaya and Uglegorskaya GRES's--the largest in Europe--achieved design capacity. At the Kurskaya, Chernobylskaya and Novovoronezhskaya AES's 1-gigawatt power units were commissioned and at the Beloyarskaya AES the largest fast neutron reactor in the world went into operation. Last year, the Nurekskaya GES achieved its design capacity 15 months ahead of schedule. This hydroelectric station as well as producing cheap electricity has enabled the cottonfields of three fraternal republics to be irrigated and has already almost completely recouped for the country the money which was spent on its construction.

Great attention has also been paid to the development of power transmission lines. The unified USSR power system controlled from a single dispatcher center has been created in our country--still the only one in world practice. Fuel and energy resources are being used most rationally in the unified USSR power system. The system allows the efficient and flexible switching of capacities and thus the best distribution of electricity among the various types of power stations. In order to ensure the long-range flow of power from the country's eastern regions, the construction of 1.5-megavolt D.C. power transmission line has been started.

The work on shaping the USSR's unified power system has entered its final stage. At the end of 1978 the Siberian Power Association was integrated into the system and now power stations in the unified power system produce almost 90 percent of the all-union electricity output.

One of the most important tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress is to save fuel. And here Soviet power workers have achieved important results. While in 1975 340 grams of ideal fuel were used to generate each kilowatt hour of electricity, by the end of the current year this indicator will be only 327 grams. And indeed in the Soviet power system as a whole, saving just 1 gram allows 1 million tons of ideal fuel to be saved. This means that over the 5-year period more than 13 million tons of fuel will be saved. This amount of fuel is sufficient to produce 1.3 million tons of aluminum, or 3.9 million tons of artificial fiber, or over 9 million tons of paper.

The significant growth in our sector can also be judged by such statistics as these: While during 10 Soviet 5-year plans the volume of industrial production has increased 130 times, the volume of electricity generation has increased 260 times.

Soviet power workers have just now joined in the nationwide socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly. For example, builders at the V.I. Lenin Leningrad AES have set themselves the task of ensuring that the station's fourth power unit is commissioned by 23 February 1981 in honor of the congress. With its commissioning the Leningrad AES will reach its design capacity.

TRUD EXAMINES MEANS OF EFFECTING FUEL, ENERGY SAVINGS

LD281503 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Save Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is the world's only major industrial state to base its economic development on its own fuel and energy resources. This is a real advantage for our economy and an important precondition for its stable growth. However, as the scale of fuel and energy consumption increases, questions of their rational and economical utilization assume ever increasing significance. For a reduction in fuel and energy consumption by just 1 percent yields a saving of 17-18 million tons of ideal fuel a year.

In the first half of 1980, during the all-union public review of the efficiency of the utilization of raw materials, supplies of fuel and energy resources, the country saved 201,000 tons of auto gasoline, 168,000 tons of diesel fuel, more than 9 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and more than 20 million gigacalories of heat.

A great role in performing this work belongs to trade union organizations. Experience shows that significant results are achieved where they organize reviews and inspections in a concrete and businesslike way and where rationalizers and inventors actively participate in the thriftiness campaign. Ternopolskaya Oblast enterprises may be cited as an example. The oblast council of the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers held a special competition there this year for the best rationalization proposal to save fuel and energy resources. The best suggestions and original solutions were passed on like a relay baton from enterprise to enterprise, ensuring a considerable saving. [paragraph continues]

The oblast council, trade union committees and organizations of the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers and the scientific and technical society created a streamlined system to monitor the spread and introduction of innovations. Inventors and rationalizers took an active part in this competition. In the Ternopolskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod imeni XXV Syezda KPSS Production Association, for example, more than 200 rationalization proposals and 4 inventions were introduced into production during the competition period. As a result 382,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity and a lot of boiler and furnace fuel was saved.

Unfortunately, however, such work has been organized far from everywhere. In Grodnenskaya Oblast, for example, in organizations of the Association of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture questions of the rational utilization of fuel and energy resources are examined extremely rarely at sessions of trade union committees and review commissions, and organizations of the scientific and technical society and the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers are hardly involved in this work. And it is no coincidence that many of the association's enterprises fail to fulfill the targets for saving fuels and lubricants. And there are similar instances in other republics. Many Estonian, Tadzhik and Georgian enterprises failed to fulfill the half-year target for saving energy resources.

The imperfection of the existing norms for specific fuel and energy consumption also contributes to this. Many norms approved by ministries and departments are above the level already reached the previous year. Trade union councils and committees must expose such facts and submit them for examination by ministry and department collegiums and sector review commissions.

Work on saving energy resources is impossible without accurate accounting and monitoring. But many enterprises lack monitoring, thermoregulators and other instruments. Their production must be expanded as quickly as possible.

Another question requiring a solution is that of improving the system of material incentives for fuel saving. Practice confirms that more effective incentives are needed than those in use today.

One of the most important factors in meeting the national economy's growing requirements for fuel and energy is the fullest involvement of secondary energy resources in production. This is especially emphasized in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work Experience of Collectives of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy and Chemical Industry Enterprises in Utilizing Secondary Fuel and Energy Resources." The resolution approved the work in this direction by collectives of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical combine, the Volkhov aluminum plant and the Novopolotsk Polimer Production Association and emphasized that the broad creative dissemination of this experience is one of the most important conditions for successfully resolving the task posed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of raising the efficiency of the use of fuel and energy and widely introducing energy-saving technology.

In this connection the work experience of the Onetsk metallurgical plant collective merits all possible support and dissemination. Only quite recently much blast-furnace gas was lost into the atmosphere here. A few years ago the plant trade union committee in conjunction with the management announced a special review-competition on the use of secondary energy resources. A review commission collected proposals. Their introduction was strictly monitored, and trade union staffs were even set up in some sections. As a result the atmosphere, is now used for technological needs. Waste steam has also been set to work--it is now used to heat domestic premises. And the steam itself, which is used in production, is obtained here from four waste-heat boilers which use the heat produced by the open-hearth furnaces. The plant meets 41.6 percent of its fuel requirements as the result of using secondary energy resources. In this way 460,000 tons of ideal fuel are saved in a year. Harmful discharges into the atmosphere have also been reduced.

Reserves for saving energy resources exist everywhere. Now, on the threshold of the winter cold, trade union organizations must show special concern for the preparation of enterprises' production premises for winter. TRUD's mailbag attests that these preparations are being made properly far from everywhere. A lot of steam is discharged into the atmosphere, for example, at the Lvovkhimselkhozmash Production Association. This indicates that the review commissions there work formally, while the trade union committees have relaxed control over their activities.

Fuel and energy saving also depends on how the socialist competition is organized. It is necessary to utilize forms of it which make it possible to organize cooperation among subcontract suppliers, transport organizations and consumers. For it is precisely where the individual links of the economic conveyer join that the greatest losses occur. This is why, in developing competition, it is necessary to remember the comprehensive approach to questions of thrift and to organize the matter so that what is saved in one place is not cast to the winds elsewhere. A big contribution is being made to this by the "workers' relay," whose participants are cooperating under the noble slogan "From Mutual Claims to Mutual Assistance!"

The competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress has become widespread in our country's labor collectives. One of the points in the socialist pledges of many enterprise collectives states: "to work during the congress on saved raw materials, fuel and energy." This movement merits very serious attention and support from economic leaders and trade union organizations.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-29 OCT

LD300302 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27-29 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 October

Moldavian machine operators have harvested corn from more than half of the area sown with the crop in the republic. All farms report high yields--50 or more quintals per hectare. Some farms even obtained up to 100 quintals, and all this on nonirrigated land. (0830 GMT)

The grain harvest has been completed in the republic, so has the rice harvest. The potato procurement plan for this year has been fulfilled. The sugar beet, cotton, sunflower and vegetable harvest is under way. Over 15 million hectares of soil have been plowed, which is 3 million more than in the same period last year. Machine operators are getting ready for the fall fieldwork. (1430 GMT)

29 October

One million tons of raw cotton have been delivered to date to procurement points in Turkmenia. (0300 GMT)

A record quantity of cotton, 950,000 tons, has been procured by farmers of Tadzhikistan. (0500 GMT)

The Karakalpakskaya ASSR has grown its best ever rice harvest, with an average yield of over 50 quintals per hectare of grain. It is near its pledge of producing 300,000 tons of grain. (0700 GMT)

Ipatovo farmers have completed all their preparations for the next harvest. Sowing of winter crops has been completed. The fallow for summer crops has been plowed up. Almost 130,000 hectares of land have been allocated here to grain. (1000 GMT)

The harvesting campaign is drawing to a close on the cotton plantations of the country. As was noted at the plenum in October of the party Central Committee cotton-growing republics have fulfilled the 5-year plan for harvesting cotton. To date 9,242,000 tons have already been procured since the beginning of harvesting this year. A record quantity--more than 5 million tons--has been gathered by machines. The major cotton-growing republic, the Uzbek SSR, has for the first time sold the state 5.9 million tons of raw cotton. Farmers in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and other republics are successfully continuing harvesting with 842,000 tons of the most valuable fine-fiber cotton harvested, which represents over 95 percent of the plan. As the USSR Ministry of Agriculture told us, the rates of harvesting on the cottonfields are much higher than in previous years. Successful work is promoted by the high degree of material and technical equipment of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A good crop was grown thanks to wide-scale irrigation and improvement of land in the republics of Central Asia, Azerbaijan and the south of Kazakhstan. The newest and most progressive methods were employed in cultivating the cotton plants, together with the achievements of science and frontranking experience. (1100 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray: Winter crops have been sown and winter fallows have been plowed. (1200 GMT)

In Tyumenskaya Oblast 700,000 tons of grain, 143,000 tons of potatoes and 47,000 tons of vegetables have been delivered. In Kemerovskaya Oblast 324,000 tons of grain have been delivered. (1400 GMT)

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES MEETING ON FULFILLMENT OF GRAIN PLEDGES

AU291147 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1507 GMT on 28 October carries a 40-minute feature identified at the end as a "special newscast." Intercepted in progress, the only item of the newscast is a report on a solemn meeting held in Alma-Ata on 28 October on the occasion of Brezhnev's congratulations to Kazakhstan on the fulfillment of the 1980 grain delivery pledges, and of the presentation of an honorary certificate awarded to the Kazakh SSR by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the results of all-union socialist competitions for increasing the output and procurement of animal produce in the winter season 1979-80.

The report includes a recorded speech by Dinmukhamed Akmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. Kunayev, "on behalf of the communists and all working people of multinational Kazakhstan" thanks the CPSU Central Committee and "Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally" for the attention to Kazakhstan's labor accomplishments and for the good wishes. On behalf of Kazakhstan's authorities, he thanks everyone who directly contributed toward the delivery of more than a billion poods of Kazakhstan grain to the state. According to Kunayev, Kustanayskaya Oblast sold to the state more than 236 million poods of grain, Kokchetavskaya Oblast more than 160 million poods, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast more than 120 million poods, Aktyubinskaya Oblast 46 million poods, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast 31 million poods, Chimkentskaya Oblast 26 million poods, and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast 15 million poods. Kunayev congratulates the farmers of Tselinogradskaya, Karagandinskaya, Uralskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts on the "successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan." "Although the weather conditions did not permit obtaining good crops everywhere in the republic," Kunayev says, "the farms of Dzhambulskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Turgayskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts also contributed toward the 5-year grain delivery plan and toward Kazakhstan's new 1 billion pood delivery." Ending his speech, Kunayev assures the "CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the inhabitants of Kazakhstan will spare no efforts to further consolidate the economic and defense potential of our socialist homeland and will honor the 26th party congress in a worthy way."

The report also includes recorded excerpts of speeches delivered by minor officials, farmers, workers and representatives of the intelligentsia. According to the report, Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR minister of procurements, attended the ceremony and presented the honorary certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to Kazakhstan.

UKRAINIAN SUGAR BEET HARVEST NEARLY COMPLETED

AU230954 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Summary] "According to the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration by 20 October the republic's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and inter-farm enterprises had gathered sugar beets from an area of more than 1,260,000 hectares, or 72 percent of the target. The machine operators of Kharkovskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts are about to complete the campaign."

The Ukraine's machine operators have plowed 9 million hectares of winter fallow. The best results have been attained in Rovenskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts.

PRAVDA CARRIES OBITUARY OF SCIENTIST M.A. LAVRENTYEV

LD290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Obituary of Academician Mikhail Alekseyevich Lavrentyev]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a serious loss. On 15 October 1980 Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Mikhail Alekseyevich Lavrentyev, outstanding scientist of our time, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, honorary chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and member of the CPSU, died, aged 79.

[Signed] L. I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev , Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F.F Sizov, L.V.V Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, I.D. Serbin, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, V.A. Koptyug, G.K. Skryabin, B.Ye. Paton, S.G. Shcherbakov, V.P. Yelyutin, I.F. Obraztsov, N.N. Bogolyubov, V.S. Vladimirov, L.I. Sedov, A.P. Filatov, V.A. Filatov, G.V. Aleshin, I.A. Lavrov, A.A. Trofimuk, L.V. Ovsyannikov.

STATE COMMISSION SUMMARIZES WORK OF COSMONAUTS POPOV, RYUMIN

LD291728 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from Zvezdniy Gorodok (Star City): The Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who made a 185-day space flight, addressed today a meeting of the State Commission after they were given a home-coming welcome in their city. The State Commission also includes representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, designing and production organizations, Dr of Science Monstantin Feoktistov, one of the designers of the Salyut station and spaceships, Generals Vladimir Shatalov and Georgiy Beregovoy, who are in charge of the training of Soviet cosmonauts, Dr of Science Aleksey Yeliseyev, the flight director, and others.

It was pointed out with satisfaction at the meeting that Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin carried out fully their flight programme which included experiments of both scientific and applied character. About 400 organisations belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences and various economic departments are interested in the results of their work.

Members of the State Commission admitted that the investigations of the earth's surface and atmosphere carried out by Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin from outer space are of great scientific and practical value. The 3,500 sets of photos they took with the help of the multizonal photocomplex MKF-6M, thousands of photos taken with a hand camera and 40,000 spectra of the atmosphere and its underlying surface constitute a great scientific contribution to the national economies of the countries taking part in the Intercosmos programe. These materials will help geologists discover new areas of mineral deposits, will help fishermen with studying the biological productivity of the world ocean, help seamen choose more favorable shipping conditions and help meteorologists draw up dependable and long-term weather forecasts. They also represent great scientific value to specialists in many other fields.

Scientists and specialists who designed scientific and technical experiments heard with great interest the cosmonauts' reports on their technological experiments aboard the Salyut-Soyuz complex.

In the opinion of scientists the valuable statistical material collected gives ground to think that weightlessness and vacuum can and will serve scientific and technological progress. This is evidenced specifically by over a hundred specimens of semiconductor materials, metal alloys and compounds obtained on the installations Splay and Kristal as a result of 70 experiments that were prepared by scientists of the Soviet Union in cooperation with specialists of other countries.

The cosmonauts informed the State Commission about their medical and biological investigations which are of great significance for the future of space travel and for the terrestrial needs of mankind. In the opinion of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, the state [as received] Salyut-6 is in good condition after appropriate maintenance and repair operation.

The State Commission highly appreciated the work done in orbit by the Soviet cosmonauts as well as by international crews. The organisations concerned were recommended to generalize the experience gained during the longest space flight in the history of astronautics.

AKSENOV DESCRIBES STRUCTURE OF NEW SOYUZ-T SPACECRAFT

LD291629 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 October, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Science Pushes Back the Horizons" and the headline "New Generation of 'Soyuz' Craft" a 1,500-word article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR V. Aksenov describing the new Soyuz-T spacecraft. The article notes that "the Soyuz and Soyuz-T spacecraft are externally similar, but all the main systems of Soyuz-T are manufactured on a fundamentally new basis with a consideration for the increased potential of modern science and technology," and that the movement control system "is based on an onboard computer complex," pointing out that "with the aid of a special console, the onboard computer complex and the display system, the crew can constantly control and, where necessary, modify the process of the control of the craft's movement." The article also describes the "combined" propulsion system with three types of engines with different thrust ratings and the new descent control system craft which "ensures the Soyuz-T's considerably more accurate landing." Finally, Aksenov describes his part in testing the new Soyuz craft.